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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Newspapers React Positively to Summit C 1
Readiness to Normalize Albanian Relations 'Confirmed' C 3
Government Establishes Electricity Use Limits C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Nov]
Nuclear Power Station Shortcomings 'Ascertained' C 3
Athens Paper Cited on 'Genocide' in Turkey C 4
Mikhaylov Receives Youth Papers' Editors C 4

CZECHOSLAVAKIA

Bratislava PRAVDA on Two Aspects of Geneva Summit D 1
[Zagar, 22 Nov]
'Differences, Antagonisms' Remain After Summit D 2
[Zagar in Bratislava PRAVDA 23 Nov]
'Vital Interests' Negotiated at Summit D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 23 Nov]
U.S. Elements 'Planted Mines' Under Geneva Talks D 6
[Rusko in Bratislava PRAVDA 26 Nov]
West 'Torpedoed' Budapest Cultural Forum D 8
[Vilcek in Bratislava PRAVDA 26 Nov]
Thatcher, Kohl Favor SDI Participation D 9
Federal Assembly Chambers Discuss State Plan D 9
Husak Chairs Control Commission Session D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Tiedge Reported To Have 'Betrayed' FRG Agents E 1
[Hamburg BILD 29 Nov]
Schabowski's Biographical Information Released E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Nov]
Further Reportage on Felfe's FRG Visit E 1
Meets With Kiechle, Schaeuble E 1
Luncheon Toasts E 2
Lorenz Addresses SED Central Committee E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 - 24 Nov]

HUNGARY

Cultural Center Head Dismissed for Speech F 1
[AFP]
Vajda New Culture, Education Deputy Minister F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 23 Nov]
Economic, Energy Accords Signed With USSR F 1
Szuros Meets With Kohl, FRG Politicians F 2
Kollar Reviews Miklos Article on Church Affairs F 2
[Kollar]
Havasi on Proposed Management System Improvements F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 7 Nov]

POLAND

Further Reaction to Geneva Summit Outcome G 1
LE FIGARO Report G 1
[23-24 Nov]
Walatek Commentary G 2
Tisch - Led GDR Trade Union Delegation Visits G 2
Arrives 26 Nov G 2
Meets OPZZ Chairman Miodowicz [ADN] G 2
Meets With Jaruzelski, Wozniak [ADN] G 3
Signs Cooperation Accord [ADN] G 3
Visits Warsaw Tractor Works [ADN] G 4
Five-Year Trade Agreement Signed With DPRK G 4
Orzechowski Interview on Future Goals, Youth G 5
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 8-10 Nov]
Walesa To Comply With 5 December Summons G 8
[AFP]
Walesa Asks U.S. Novelists to Aid Jailed Writer G 8
[AFP]
Two Charged With Illegal Publications Released G 8

ROMANIA

Ceausescu: Summit Ends With 'Positive Results' H 1
GDR Foreign Trade Minister Soelle Visits H 3
Meets With Gheorge Oprea H 3
Meets Pungan; Signs Agreement H 3
Further on Trade Accord [ADN] H 3
Reportage on Visit By Austria's Schmidt H 4
Received by Oprea H 4
Protocol Signed H 4
Trade Union Central Council Holds Plenum H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Zgonjanin on Bosnia-Herzcegovina Unrest I 1
Mikulic Stresses Need To Safeguard Unity I 1
YPA Units Discuss Congress Preparations I 3

NEWSPAPERS REACT POSITIVELY TO SUMMIT

AU261649 [Editorial Report] Bulgarian newspapers of 23 and 24 November carry a number of commentaries on the Geneva summit.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 23 November on pages 1 and 4 carries an editorial article "Under the Sign of the Revival of Detente," which calls the Geneva talks a "notable event" which brought "results which are just as encouraging and hope-inspiring as they were longed for."

In addition the same issue carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Atanas Atanasov, "RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Moscow," entitled "Fruitful Dialogue." It describes the atmosphere on the eve of the summit, pointing out that "after 6 and a half years of hostile statements and attacks on the part of the U.S. leading circles, within the framework of the notorious 'crusade' against socialism, hardly anybody in the USSR expected sensational results fromthe USSR-U.S. Geneva summit." According to Atanasov, even in the United States "voices which did not express optimism: were predominant. Against this background, the author notes, "one can say without exaggerating that the Geneva meeting was crowned with results which surpassed expectations. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, U.S. President, conducted a frank, and occasionally sharp, but basically, fruitful dialogue." He describes the summit's results as a "serious success of Soviet foreign policy." The article repeatedly points out that Gorbachev's position in Geneva was "simultaneously also the voice of all Warsaw Pact member-states." The "tone and content" of the final declaration are described as "successful," and the significance of establishing "regular summits" emphasized. "All this gives grounds for optimism in the future, of course moderate optimism," the article concludes.

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 23 November on page 4 carries its regular "Weekly International Review," written by Krustyo Krystev. The first item of the review is a 800-word commentary on the Geneva summit entitled "The Geneva Meeting-- Strong Political Impetus." The author points out that "despite the fact that at the two leaders' talks no decisions were adopted on immediately stopping the arms race, and the differences between the USSR and the United States on many questions of principle remained, the world saw in the results of the Geneva meeting sufficient grounds to anticipate the future with optimism and even greater confidence." Worldwide positive reaction to the summit is emphasized. The joint declaration "inspires optimism," especially the part describing the catastrophic consequences of every military conflict. The "high evaluation" voiced at the NATO and Warsaw Pact meetings after the summit is stressed. Mikhail Gorbachev is described as a "remarkable inspirer and brilliant interpreter." Further on the author says: "the ability of the first Soviet party leader to communicate with a clear, unequivocal mind and in a principled way, while at the same time being flexible in expressing the Soviet position, was most clearly evident and made a strong impression even on the suspiciously inclined Western journalists and politicians, compelling them to spontaneously express their conviction of Mikhail Gorbachev's statesmanlike role at the meeting and in achieving its outcome." In conclusion the author stresses that "the Bulgarian public greets the results of the Geneva summit and evaluates them as a historic event with great prospects." The same tone persists in the 1,600-word editorial of NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian on 23 November on page one, entitled "The Art of Living Together."

The editorial contains the same basic themes as the above RABOTNICHESKO DELO and NORODNA ARMIYA articles, noting that the summit was "an event of great political importance, which created more favorable possibilities of improving the international climate and returning to the process of detente"; that the Prague Warsaw Pact meeting had "demonstrated the steady and consistent course of the states of real socialism in the area of reducing tension, disarmament and detente"; and that the Bulgarian public "fully supports the constructive position presented by Mikhail Gorbachev." The editorial points out that "Geneva was only the beginning. Much work must be done now."

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 25 November on page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by Mariya Neykova, entitled "Time for Responsible Deeds." The article points out that "Geneva was the beginning." And that "we now expect the materialization of this beginning." The author "greets the joint declaration," and emphasizes that "there is one precondition of embarking upon the road of disarmament -- not allowing the arms race to expand to new areas." Neykova's conclusion is that "time does not wait. In international life the time for responsible deeds has really come."

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian of 25 November on pages 1 and 3 carries a 1,200-word interview given by Oleg Gayduk, "Doctor of History Science at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences," in Moscow to Raycho Radulov, "TRUD correspondent in Moscow." Gayduk terms the summit "an historic meeting," and a "important stage of USSR-U.S. relations." He stressed that the meeting "marked the beginning of searching for ways of normalizing USSR-U.S. relations in all aspects." Radulov directs Gayduk's attention to the fact that "while you are an optimist, there was no agreement on the basic issue -- at the present stage the U.S. Administration does not want to give up its plans for 'star wars'." Gayduk begins his reply by saying "Yes, I am an optimist. The joint USSR-U.S. declaration gives grounds for this.' He then goes on to describe Soviet efforts and readiness to "make its contribution to progress in this direction but he adds that "we should not have any illusions about the position of the military-industrial complex in the United States, which has a strong influence on the political steps of the White House.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 25 November on page 7 carries a 1,400-word article by Georgi Todorvhev, entitled "That Night at the 'Hyatt Regency'". The article describes a ball of "U.S. ultraconservators" at Washington's Hyatt Regency hotel, held during the time Reagan was reporting to the U.S. Congress on the Geneva summit results. Todorchev describes the "dead silence" of the participants when they heard the President saying that "a certain progress in decreasing nuclear tension had been achieved in Geneva. According to Todorchev, "the developments in Geneva have shocked the reactionary circles. Trying to recover from the "crushing moral-psychological and political blow" they direct their activity in four main directions: "To sustain, defend, and continue by all means the program on preparing the "star wars" "To increase and expand in geopolitical sense the assistance rendered by Washington to counterrevolutionary, restoring [restavratorski], and racist forces;" "In no way to allow the new 'Geneva spirit' -- the common positive spirit of solving the problems of disarmament, searching for agreements, and decreasing the burden of arms -- to be reflected in the Pentagon's military budgets"; and "to continue and exploit the theme of the human rights, in its self-seeking and upside-down interpretation."

READINESS TO NORMALIZE ALBANIAN TIES 'CONFIRMED'

AU271812 Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 27 (BTA) -- Today an official Bulgarian representative once again confirmed the readiness of the BCP and of the Bulgarian Government to fully normalize and further promote Bulgaro-Albanian relations. At the official meeting held here today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the reestablishment of Bulgaro-Albanian diplomatic relations, Mr. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria said that the close historical fate of the two countries as well as their common aim -- the construction of the socialist society, create favourable conditions for lasting relations.

Mr Ivan Ganev commented on the difficulties which Albania came across in the first years of socialist construction. He stressed that in those years Bulgaria, in conformity with her possibilities, rendered aid to Albania in the spheres of the economy, science and culture. As regards the present stage of bilateral cooperation, the speaker noted the existence of mutually advantageous economic relations which mark a tendency towards an upgrade development. He said that next year bilateral counter trade is expected to increase by 60 per cent in comparison with this year.

Touching on Bulgaria's relations with the socialist Balkan states, the deputy foreign minister said that Bulgaria attaches great importance to them and that they are a leading factor in the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in the region.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES ELECTRICITY USE LIMITS

AU281514 Sofia RABOTINICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Durzhayen VESTNIK, Issue No 91 carries Decree No. 62 of the Council of Ministers on 18 November 1985, on fixing limits for use of electric power by the population. To insure conditions for the most economical use of electric power for consumer needs, from 1 December 1985 limits on the use of electric power by the population have been introduced. The scope of the limits will be determined by an ordinance of the Ministry of Energy. The quantity of energy, used by the families, which surpasses the fixed limits, will cost 4 stotinki per kilowat/hour more than the existing price. If there are savings in power, the quantity of power which is less than the limit will cost 10 percent less than the existing price. It has been envisaged that the executive committees of the okrug people's councils will be obliged to assist the electric power suppliers in applying this decree. The control on the implementation of this decree has been entrusted to the Ministry of Energy.

NUCLEAR POWER STATION SHORTCOMINGS 'ASCERTAINED'

AU262053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The collegium of the Ministry of Power Supply discussed the engineering measures and the preparations for the construction of the Belene nuclear power station. It was ascertained that at the end of 1985 the necessary measures have not yet been adopted for the forthcoming building and assembling work.

The schedules for commissioning have not yet been established, the individual stages of construction and commissioning have not yet been fixed, difficulties exist in the supplies of equipment, and a majority of problems still prevent the completion of the planning of the Belene nuclear power station.

All these shortcomings demonstrate that this is the largest, power supply project of our 5-Year Plan period will have to be implemented under tense conditions of organization and planning and that the schedules of construction will have to be accelerated.

ATHENS PAPER CITED ON 'GENOCIDE' IN TURKEY

AU271335 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 85 p 5

[BTA report: "Policy of Genocide Against the Non-Turkish Population in Turkey" -- "Press conference in Athens"]

[Text] Athens, 25 November (BTA) -- "Approximately 3 million Christians lived in Turkey in 1914, while only 106,400 of them are living there today. This is due to the policy of genocide which aimed and continues to aim at the establishment of a homogenous Turkish state. All nationalities that had lived for thousands of years on the territory of present-day Turkey were subjected to barbaric slaughter following 1914, a fact that lead to their annihilation, or assimilation."

This was pointed out by Dr Tessa Hofmann, member of the FRG Union for Peoples Threatened by Extermination, according to a correspondent of the Athens News Agency (ANA). She gave a press conference in Athens on the subject: "The Situation of Christians in Turkey."

Professor Hofmann is reported as stating that the Turkish Government is violating Articles 37-44 of the Lausanne peace treaty, which guarantees the freedoms of non-Muslim minorities.

"Christian architectural monuments in Turkey are subjected to systematic robberies and destruction. Christian churches and monasteries have been devastated in a barbaric manner, or have been turned into mosques, into stables, and barns, sometimes even into public toilets," Professor Hofmann reported pointed out.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES YOUTH PAPERS' EDITORS

AU281719 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] On 27 November Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov received the chief editors of the central organs of the youth unions of the fraternal socialist countries, taking part in a consultative meeting in Bulgaria. Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov praised this event, which continues a good tradition of periodically discussing the problems of youth press in the fraternal socialist countries. He stressed the necessity of even better reflecting the problems of the youth in the youth newspapers, and facilitate the youth's political growth and spiritual enrichment.

The guests were briefed in detail on the topical issues solved at the moment by the BCP and on the progress of the preparations for the 13th BCP Congress. The significance attributed by Bulgaria to the scientific-technological revolution and on further perfecting the socialist social relations was pointed out.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON TWO ASPECTS OF SUMMIT

AU26108 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Nov 85 p 7

Report from Geneva by Bratislava PRAVDA editor B. Zagar: " The Need for a Systematic Dialogue; Two Viewpoints on the Soviet-American Summit Meeting"]

[Text] On the basis of the joint Soviet-American declaration, the Geneva meeting of top USSR and U.S. representatives can be appraised from several aspects. Undoubtedly, it contained much that was positive. The very fact that the meeting was held must be appreciated, especially from the political viewpoint. The peoples of the world have welcomed this meeting; it filled them with gratification that the two countries which are decisive for world peace are willing to maintain contacts on the highest level, and thus to forestall the dangers following from the accumulation of conflicts. The most responsible figures of the two sides had the opportunity to make personal acquaintance, to acquire first-hand knowledge of each other's positions on the most burning bilateral and international problems. The personal contacts between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan have been shown to be really useful in Geneva. They provided the initiative for the two representatives to agree on further meetings -- and to establish foundations for regular encounters and for purposeful cooperation.

As regards the material aspect of the Geneva summit meeting, it must be regretfully stated that one did not succeed in reaching an agreement, above all not in such most significant issues as armament limitation on earth and the averting of armament in space. President Reagan has remained inflexible in his views on the "star wars" program; he continues to consider it necessary for eliminating nuclear arms. At yesterday's [21 November] press conference before leaving Geneva, Michail Gorbachev stressed that if no agreement is reached on this issue, if the United States fails to agree to the Soviet proposal not to proliferate armaments in outer space, then this will have unfathomable consequences for the international situation, because feverish armament can become uncontrollable. It is unrealistic to attribute to antimissile defense in outer space the role which Ronald Reagan is attributing to it. There is no inpenetrable defense; and this also applies to outer space. Were even a single missile to penetrate, then Reagan's "SDI" would lose all sense. Why not aim for eliminating nuclear arms directly? Why must one work to reach it via outer space, by building costly systems? By its space armament, the United States will not achieve a single one of its intentions; it will not change the strategic equilibrium of forces in its favor and it will not even succeed in economically pushing the Soviet Union to its knees. The United States should finally stop striving to achieve military supremacy, because it has committed itself to do so in the joint declaration that was signed yesterday. Even if it were to continue these endeavors, they would be of no avail. Comrade Gorbachev recalled again during yesterday's press conference that the Soviet Union has every means to prohibit a violation of the military equilibrium.

The question crops up why Ronald Reagan has agreed to the Geneva meeting at all if he had no intention of reaching any more significant agreement. Did he need the meeting to consolidate his popularity at home? If he counted on this, it must be said that he has failed in achieving his goal -- at least on a broad international scale. In Geneva, too, it was apparent that a steadily decreasing number of people believe his peace rhetoric. Regardless of the efforts made by Washington propaganda to defend its militarist plans, in the eyes of the international public the United States is an obstacle to ensuring a peaceful life on our planet. Yesterday President Reagan did not face the journalists in Geneva to explain to them why he acted in the way that one may infer from the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting.

He would have been asked a lot of questions to make him substantiate his "star wars" before the world press. Robert McFarlane, his adviser on national security matters, had the opportunity to reply to the journalists' questions in Geneva, and at the same time to convince himself that what is sufficient to say at his press conferences at home, is and was far from satisfactory for the journalists in Geneva.

In the joint declaration, the United States has joined the opinion that a nuclear war must not break out, that there can be no victor in a nuclear war, and that the Geneva meeting will provide a new impulse for a mutual dialogue with the USSR. These are commitments which could become most significant if they lead to practical steps, if the United States adheres to them and fulfills them. The Geneva meeting showed one thing: in view of the international situation, and of the state of Soviet-American relations, one must continue the political dialogue. The Soviet Union will most certainly strive to do so. Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed this yesterday in Geneva -- because it is only through a constructive dialogue that one can reach a solution of the most serious problems.

'DIFFERENCES, ANTAGONISMS' REMAIN AFTER SUMMIT

AU261459 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Nov 85 p 5

[Geneva dispatch by Bedrich Zagar, specially dispatched PRAVDA editor: "Arms Do Not Belong in Space; Apart From Successes, Serious Antagonisms on Key Issues Still Remain"]

[Text] Compared with the preceding several days, yesterday Geneva seemed empty of people. As soon as the top USSR and U.S. representatives left Geneva on Thursday [21 November] afternoon, the city began to evacuate. Only a small handful of the 3,117 accredited journalists from all over the world remained in Geneva yesterday. The period begins when the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting, and especially its impact on the future, will be analyzed.

Both sides positively assessed the meeting in the joint declaration, particularly with regard to the in-depth and frank discussion of all urgent problems. The three agreements mentioned in the joint declaration even indicate a new beginning in Soviet-American relations. Expanded exchange and contact in science, education, medical care, and sports have been agreed on. This will make it easier for the scientists of the two countries to exchange knowledge and experience. The USSR and the United States have agreed that, in cooperation with the Japanese Government, measures will be adopted to increase the safety of northern Pacific air traffic. Finally, it was agreed with final validity to open consulates general in Kiev and New York, after those in Leningrad and San Francisco. These results will undoubtedly contribute to improving relations and contacts between the two countries.

However, considerable differences and antagonisms have remained on the key issues, above all on the issue of halting feverish armament on earth and of averting it in space. In his brief speech during the final ceremony, Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, said that during their talks the two representatives have essentially agreed that the two countries must promote the diminution of the threat of nuclear war, and must not permit feverish armament in outer space. This is truly the first and main problem; it can even be called a fateful issue for all mankind. So far the United States has not acceded to an official agreement; but President Reagan has not rejected this idea during the talks, and it is even anchored in the declaration, even if without specific conclusions. So far Reagan has been far too absorbed by the idea of the so-called SDI; he is unable to give it up.

He attributes qualities to this "initiative" which it cannot have, which it never will have. Even if we concede that Reagan is emotionally bound to the idea of "strategic defense" we cannot grasp the fact that, as the most responsible statesman of the leading country of the capitalist world, he adheres to this militarist concept in outer space. for if President Reagan will not give up this concept, it will throw the world into a crazy armament with unfathomable consequences.

The two top representatives spent more than 4 hours in one-on-one talks. Obviously Mikhail Gorbachev had these talks in mind when he said that the American President had acquainted himself in detail with the Soviet stand on this problem, and that he will have to reflect on the Soviet arguments. His notion of "SDI" is untenable, from the worldwide viewpoint. In addition to the present high degree of armament, it proposes a competition in a new armament sphere, that of outer space. This would be an immense burden for the whole world, if we bear in mind the responsibility of the two great powers -- the USSR and the United States -- for the solution of such global problems as hunger in certain parts of the developing world, and problems of ecology and medical care. The Soviet Union is prepared to contribute toward resolving all problems of mankind; but one can scarcely expect it to grant effective assistance if the United States forces the Soviet Union to undertake measures for its own safety and for the safety of its allies.

The Soviet Union's good will to save mankind from the scourge of armament and of the escalation of international tension is appreciated by the world. The Zurich program of Swiss television yesterday [22 November] stressed that the main section of the road toward averting the danger of a nuclear war must be traversed by the United States. For in fact, the Soviet Union has submitted specific proposals for agreements banning the militarization of outer space, and committed itself not to be the first to deploy any arms in outer space; it is willing to cut down the strengths of nuclear arms 50 percent, and also to accede to agreements on a decrease in the European part of the country. The Americans have so far not come out with anything like that; they are merely reiterating that "one could discuss" nuclear arms -- but, of course, while retaining the entire extent of research, development, and tests of space arms. And this is the root of the entire illogic of the American argument; but not only of the illogic -- what is worse, is its purposeful effort to acquire military supremacy and, last but not least, to gratify the greed of the insatiable military-industrial complex.

Yesterday's edition of the newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE concedes that the letter sent by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to President Reagan prior to the beginning of the Geneva summit meeting was actually sabotage. Weinberger called upon the President to be firm on armament issues and not to agree to any, even a compromise, agreement. As regards the "SDI," it was not greatly necessary to appeal to Reagan; he is clinging to it the same as Weinberger. But the question remains whether Reagan will stick to his present positions in view of his presidential responsibility. In the joint declaration President Reagan committed himself to the need to speed up the negotiations for averting feverish armament in outer space; and if positive results are achieved in this sphere, this will also resolve other disarmament issues. This problem is decisive for Soviet-American relations, among other things, in view of the essentially agreed upon future summit meetings.

'VITAL INTERESTS' NEGOTIATED AT SUMMIT

AU261500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Vital Interests of the Whole World"]

[Text] Under the threat of general nuclear destruction one must learn the great art of living side by side. Both the Soviet and the American people are equally interested in this -- all the peoples of the world are interested in this. This was declared by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the press conference in Geneva after the end of talks with American President Ronald Reagan.

He expressed this opinion not only on behalf of the Soviet Union, but also on behalf of the gigantic community of peace-loving people who are striving to achieve a radical decrease of the nuclear threat, a normalization of the international situation, and a return to international detente.

During the past weeks and months, the top USSR and U.S. representatives were appealed to by the spokesman of millions of people who have grasped that the objective development of the international situation presents us, with unprecedented urgency, with the choice between the continuation of life and general perdition who have actively joined the effort to preserve peace and to achieve realistic results in the fight to halt the feverish armament and prevent the militarization of outer space.

During the preparations for the Geneva meeting, the obvious contrasts between the positions of both countries were revealed with the utmost clarity to many people in theworld. For instance, the leading representatives of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece launched an appeal to stop nuclear tests. As is known, the Soviet Union unilaterally declared such a moratorium on 6 August 1985.

The World Council of churches (WCC) called upon the USSR and the United States to use their influence in which the Soviet Union is maintaining a unilateral moratorium.

The demands voiced by the Nobel prizewinners were also in full harmony with the Soviet policy and Soviet practical steps; and the Soviet Union again the only nation to reply positively to these demands.

The American President's road to Geneva was different. At first he rejected any and all contacts with the USSR, he threatened a crusade against communism, he declared boycotts and embargoes, and he called the Soviet Union "the empire of evil." Despite all this, the logic of realistic development in the world has led even this militarist ruling group to the round table, precisely with the Soviet Union; and it has also forced this group to start looking for at least the buds of mutually acceptable agreements.

During the 2 days of even most intensive talks it was impossible to resolve problems which had accumulated and deteriorated for years. Above all, because of the rigid positions of the American side one did not succeed in finding a solution for the important issues connected with halting the feverish armament. Mikhail Gorbachev called the negotiations frank, and sometimes sharp, at certain moments, extremely sharp. But in spite of the serious antagonisms on a number of key issues, they have nevertheless contributed toward the recognition that things that are common to the two sides can become the starting point for an improvement in mutual relations.

This direct and frank dialogue was necessary and, as was also stressed on Thursday [21 November] at the meeting of the top representatives of the Warsaw Pact in Prague, its results are useful. The basis is the awareness and recognition that a nuclear war is impermissible and must never be unleashed, and that there can be no victors in it.

One of the programmatic principles of Soviet foreign policy, known from the CPSU program and the most important international documents of the countries of the socialist community -- the principle of not striving to achieve military supremacy -- has been successfully anchored in the joint Soviet-American declaration issued at the end of the Geneva meeting. This is of fundamental importance. At the same time it also confirms the significance of military-strategic equilibrium as the basic factor and inevitable prerequisite of stability, security, and mutual trust. Let us sincerely hope that this declaration will also be affirmed by deeds by the American side.

"The two sides should become accustomed to strategic parity as a natural state of Soviet-U.S. relations," Mikhail Gorbachev said at the press conference. "And if we are to talk about things, then let us talk of how to cut down the level of this parity by joint effort."

Of course, the basic condition of such an effort is to prevent the transfer of feverish armament into space. This is the limit, beyond which armament would become controllable only with difficulty and would most probably become irreversible.

The removal of this threat is the foundation of the Soviet effort and the decisive criterion in gauging the effectiveness of negotiations for which the Soviet Union and all countries of the Warsaw Pact persistently continue striving.

The joint Soviet-U.S. concluding document is based on the fact that the Geneva negotiations were a frank, businesslike, and constructive exchange of opinions, aimed at contributing to a better mutual understanding and search for joint ways out, and also for joint specific solutions. The results of the talks also envisage the continuation of the summit dialogue in the coming years, as well as the development of a dialogue on other levels; they also presume the search for new forms of developing mutual relations.

"The great art of living side by side" also means a joint solution, above all of, the cardinal problems connected with the future of all mankind: it means the necessary trust, equality, and mutual security, respect for the justified interests of all countries and peoples. The main issue lies in the essential purpose of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and it was expressed most realistically and comprehensively by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Geneva press conference as follows: "Of course the discrepancies between our countries will remain. The rivalry, too, will remain. But we must act so that they do not transgress the permissible limits and lead to a military confrontation. Let each social system provide its merits by way of example."

And herein lies the crux of the matter: the existing antagonism must not be a source of confrontation; on the contrary, they must become an impulse for an increased responsibility of states and their representatives and an incentive for developing all-around cooperation, including an extensive collaboration in the peaceful use of space -- a global cooperation in the application of new technologies in the interests of mankind, and in searching for new forms of relations that are advantageous for everybody.

More than 6 years after the last Soviet-American summit meeting (1979 in Vienna) the new meeting has yielded at least some signs of possible positive changes in the spirit of the policy of international detente. Thanks to the principled, patient, flexible, and active steps of Soviet foreign policy, the hope has deepened that mankind can look toward a peaceful future with greater certainty.

It is a great honor for the CSSR and its people that on Thursday [21 November], immediately after the conclusion of the Geneva meeting, the top representatives of the Warsaw Pact states met in our capital, where the CPSU Central Committee general secretary briefed them on the course and results of the talks with the American President.

The meeting affirmed the principled line of the allied socialist states, aimed at eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, at halting feverish armament on earth and preventing its expansion into space, at ensuring the transition to realistic disarmament measures, and at consolidating world peace. The Warsaw Pact states again declared that they are not striving for military supremacy, but that they will also not permit such supremacy over themselves.

At their Prague meeting, the representatives of the countries of the socialist community also expressed high apprciation of the extremely weighty contribution made by Comrade Gorbachev personally push through the jointly elaborated peace stands of the Warsaw Pact countries, expressed for instance at the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia. The leading representative of the fraternal parties and countries also unanimously expressed full support for the consructive position maintined by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary during his meeting with the U.S. President in the spirit of the common line contained in the Sófia Declaration. They stressed that the Geneva meeting signifies the beginning of a dialogue aimed at achieving a change for the better both in Soviet-American relations, and in the world in gneral.

The real significance of the Geneva meeting can, of course, be manifested solely in specific practical deeds. A great effort will further be needed in the spirit of the joint Soviet-American declaration to achieve them.

The Geneva meeting has again confirmed and convinced us that the Soviet Union is for its part prepared to do the utmost in to achieve, in cooperation with the United States, a practical solution of the tasks connected with the limitation of feverish armament, with the reduction of accumulated arsenals, and with the ensurance of conditions for a lasting and reliable peace on earth and in space.

These efforts, unconditionally supported by the Czechoslovak people, also enjoy the support of all socialist states, of all democratic peace-loving forces of the present world, of all people with a realistic turn of mind.

U.S. ELEMENTS 'PLANTED MINES' UNDER GENEVA TALKS

AU221906 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Nov 85 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "The Attempts of Torpedo-Men"]

[Excerpts] A few days before the meeting in Geneva between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, reports appeared in the American press about a magnificent business deal the Lockheed company was fortunate to strike. In the next 5 years, it is supposed to produce and test a land-based missile designed to destroy missile warheads and satellites in extra-terrestrial space. The only thing the public knows about this project so far is that this project, called RIS, will be extremely costly and that numerous subcontractors will take part in it. And there is yet another thing. The project is part of the American program of militarizing space. A prototype has already been tested above the Pacific.

Naturally, the news could have been released at any other time. But for those who viewed Geneva with misgivings, the days before the meeting provided the most suitable occasion -- they were out to poison the atmosphere and to make sure that nothing specific came out of Geneva. The Pentagon, usually suffering from hypochondriacal sysmptoms caused by mendacious fabrications about the numbers of alleged Soviet spies at top secret U.S. military posts, is all of a sudden generous and announces its intention to do business with the French Thomson company, which is to supply to the U.S. Army "highly effective" mobile communications equipment, by which experts understand to mean the ability to "communicate" with space objects that carry the attribute "offensive." Similarly, the plans to modernize the U.S. Clark and Subic Bay naval [as published] bases in the Philippines are also connected with the plans to militarize space.

No, this was no coincidence, but a carefully considred deliberate attempt to plant a mine under the conference table in Geneva that would destroy beforehand any possibility of reaching constructive results. There are signs suggesting the main coordinator of a whole series of these and similar operations was Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, and James Abrahamson, his right hand in the last 2 years in the area of the preparation of "star wars." The two men have been vying with each other in issuing "statements" about the inevitability of impelmenting the American space program, arguing that it is a "defense shield", as some time ago the White House and the entire bourgeois propaganda began to euphemistically call the plan to militarize space. On the even of Geneva, early enough for the American press to be able to quote it, Weinberger even sent to his boss a personal letter in which he besseched him that "the only method of effective talks (in Geneva) are talks from a position of strength" and that giving up the "star wars" plans would be, for the United States, equivalent to committing suicide.

Shortly before the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, Abrahamson declared in NATO's Brussels headquarters that even if the United States and the USSR reach agreement on cutting the number of strategic arms, preparations for the American program of militarizing space will continue at full speed. At the same time he also noted that the U.S. Department of Energy -- which incidentally is also the coordinator of nuclear programs, not only civilian ones but, above all, those of a military nature -- has charged the nuclear lab at Richland (Washington State) with developing a so-called compact nuclear reactor. It is to be used as a source of high quantum energy, necessary for lasers attacking flying space objects as well as targets on earth.

The superhawk Richard Perle also joined the campaign designed to poison the Geneva atmosphere. Before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he "presaged" that the USSR will most likely back away from the limits fixed in the ABM Treaty and that the best thing would be "not to renege on" space armament.

The final statement in Geneva once again recalls the connection between the tasks of preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, limiting and reducing the numberof nuclear arms, and enhancing strategic stability. A contribution to this must be made not only by the USSR, but also the United States.

WEST 'TORPEDOED' BUDAPEST CULTURAL FORUM

AU271442 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Nov 85 pp 1, 7

[Budapest report by editor Gejza Vilcek: "Useful Deliberations -- Torpedoes Conclusion; an Extremely Complicated Situation at the Conclusion of the Cultural Forum"]

[Text] The exacerbation of antagonisms about the adoption of the concluding document of the cultural forum in Budapest began Friday. That was to have been the last day of deliberations, and the delegates were to have agreed on the conclusion of the 6-week deliberations at a plenum session closed to the public. They discussed the text submitted by a group of neutral states; but it was not possible to reach an agreement.

Following the Madrid experience, the plenary session was broken off, the following days having been declared an intermission, during which the delegations could unofficially come to an agreement. The unofficial negotiations and consultations lasted until yesterday morning [25 November], and they continued even at night. No consonance [shoda] could be reached at the brief morning session of the plenum.

Yesterday morning Ambassador Y. A. Kirichenko, permament deputy head of the Soviet delegationto the forum, announced at a press conference that the Western delegations have resolutely and cold-bloodedly torpedoed the effort to have the cultural forum adopt a concluding document.

Y. A. Kirichenko declared that the forum had taken a successful course up to the very last days, and that it had made it possible for cultural representatives to have useful exchanges of views, and thus it become an important action of the Helsinki process. The adoption of the document was torpedoed by the delegations of the United States, Great Britain, the FRG, and Norway, which are responsible for the resulting situation. The Soviet representative called the NATO states the immediate cause of the nonadoption of the document, because they did everything to make the proposal of the neutral countries unacceptable. The Western delegations did not concentrate on things that link the countries, they concentrated on things separating them -- things which obviously will be the object of opposed stands for a long time to come. Their efforts culminated yesterday morning, when the Western delegations came out with their proposal, violating the silent agreement to leave the preparation of the concluding document to the neutral states.

Point four of the program -- the evaluation of the course of the forum -- was to have been concluded on Friday evening [22 November]; but continued yesterday well into the evening. No decision had been reached by our copy deadline. In the end, the Hungarian delegate took the floor during yesterday's deliberations, and submitted a draft of the concluding declaration.

Apart from other things, the draft states that the new and original nature of this forum was welcomed by all the participants, because it enabled leading cultural figures to join in the Helsinki process. The draft says the work of the cultural forum has emphatically supported this process. The discussion, which reflected the heterogenous and antagonistic nature of certain views, is considered useful. The draft states that the participants have submitted a large number of proposals, and that they stress that the Budapest cultural forum was a valuable common contribution to the acquisition of mutual knowledge and to the development of international cultural cooperation. According to the resolution of the Madrid meeting, a report on the course of the forum will be submitted to the Vienna meeting of representatives of the signatories of the Final Act of Helsinki on 4 November 1986.

The adoption of this proposal, which was -- contrary to expectations -- greatly simplified and which did not impair anybody's interests, formed the contents of deliberations which were interrupted several times and which dragged out far into the night without any decision being reached.

THATCHER, KOHL FAVOR SDI PARTICIPATION

LD281128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Larel Stary report from London]

[Text] Following the USSR-U.S. summit in Geneva, the attitude to U.S. plans for the militarization of space has become a test of the true position of governments of individual countries on halting the arms race and disarmament. Despite general opposition and the lasting apprehesions about the plans of President Reagan for "star wars," both British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl spoke after yesterday's talks in London in favor of the two governments signing an agreement with the United States on their share in the U.S. plans. During the press conference, Margaret Thatcher, obviously much more inclined toward participation in the militarization of space, said that the appropriate U.S.-British intergovernmental agreement could be signed as early as before Christmas. Chancellor Kohl, relatively more careful, confirmed that Britain and the FRG would be the first countries to openly support the U.S. plans, whose implementation would mean unleashing a new round of the arms race in space. Contrasting this, today's British press reports on yesterday's address of Mikhail Gorbachev at the session of the Supreme Soviet where he mentioned yet again that the U.S. plans for the militarization of space represent a chief obstacle in the way of halting the arms race and achieving progress on the way toward disarmament.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS DISCUSS STATE PLAN

LD230049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Today in Prague, the deputies of committees for the plan and budget of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, at a joint meeting discussed the proposal of the state plan for economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for next year. Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the federal government, chairman of the State Planning Commission, said in his speech that the basic goal of the plan is the decisive transition of the national economy to fast development of an intensive type. This will enable the creation of prerequisites for speeding up the growth of personal consumption and for securing the pressing needs of economy in the eighth 5-year plan. Investment will be directed in particular at modernization of the processing industries, consumer, electrical engineering and pharmaceutical in particular.

He described increasing the efficiency of the reproduction process, the growth of effectiveness of the management mechanism, and reducing the difference between the development of the Czechoslovak economy and development in other, economically developed countries, as the most pressing tasks.

The deputies also discussed the proposal for the state budget of the Czechoslovak federation and the complex of state budgets for 1986. The size of the state budget of the federation compared with 1985 is intended to be higher by 4.5 percent. The budget expenditure includes further repayment of the Czechoslovak foreign debt and this presupposes an improvement in the structure of foreign exchange.

HUSAK CHAIRS CONTROL COMMISSION SESSION

LD272224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] A state wide meeting with leading secretaries of regional and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava took place today in Prague, chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the presence of members and candidates of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party.

The meeting was devoted to the realization of the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, experiences from the course of annual members' meetings of primary organizations, and the preparation of party conferences before the 17th CPCZ Congress. In connection with this the work of the party organs and organizations and the developing, stimulating movements of work activity and initiative in honor of the 17th congress of the party and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ were praised, with the goal of successfully completing the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan in the remaining weeks of the final year of the seventh 5-year plan. Particular attention was given to the effectiveness of political organizational, ideological and mass political work of party organs and organizations, communists in all sectors, in quality preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, economic and social development, and in particular the successful entry into the first year of the new 5-year plan.

TIEDGE REPORTED TO HAVE 'BETRAYED' FRG AGENTS

DW290841 Hamburg BILD in German 29 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Spy Tiedge Betrayed Our Agents: Death Penalty?"]

[Text] Spy hunter Tiedge (48), who defected to the "GDR," has betrayed two of our top spies in the "GDR." Now they are threatened with death penalty in the "GDR." As BILD has learned reliably from members of the new espionage investigation committee, the involved are "GDR" citizens.

The two agents had provided confidential information from the SED and the "GDR" Government to our intelligence service for years. When Tiedge blew their identity, they were shadowed for weeks and then arrested.

They will face court next year. An intelligence expert said to BILD: "Had the arrested been spies infiltrated from the FRG, they would have to expect life terms. "GDR" citizens betraying secrets to the West are generally sentenced to death and executed."

In 1980, a high-ranking "GDR" military official had been executed for spying for the FRG.

SCHABOWSKI'S BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION RELEASED

AU271448 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Guenter Schabowski, the newly elected first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, was born on 4 January 1929, the child of a worker's family. In 1952 he became a member of the SED.

A graduated journalist by profession, Guenter Schabowski began his political - publicistic activity with TRIBUENE, the organ of the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] federal executive, in 1949. Since 1957 he has held leading party, trade union, and other functions. In 1968 he became deputy chief editor, 1984 first deputy chief editor, and in 1978 chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the organ of the SED Central Committee.

At the 10th party congress Guenter Schabow ki was elected member of the Central Committee and candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo, and at the eighth Central Committee session in 1984 Politburo member.

Comrade Schabowski is a graduate of the party college at the CPSU Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FELFE'S FRG VISIT

Meets With Kiechle, Schaeuble

LD281807 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 28 Nov (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council, was received today for a talk in Bonn by Ignaz Kiechle, federal minister for food, agriculture and forestry. It focused on the development of relations between the two German states, primarily in agriculture.

Werner Felfe spoke about the results of the development in GDR agriculture. He stressed that following the Geneva meeting the GDR is continuing its efforts to make peace more secure. The livelihood of the people can only flourish in peace. Minister Kiechle underscored that he fully agrees with this. The Geneva summit opened up the chance for a new phase in East-West relations and also created a more favorable climate for peaceful cooperation between the two German states. Ignaz Kiechle expressed his respect for the successful development of GDR agriculture.

During a talk with Federal Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble, chief of the Chancellery, in which questions of mutual interest were discussed, Werner Felfe praised the results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and stressed the responsibility of the two German states for the prevention of the threat of a nuclear inferno. He explained the GDR's principled course for the prevention of a nuclear war, for an end to the arms race on earth, and for stopping it spreading into space. In the interest of securing world peace it is important to move toward real disarmament steps. The GDR will make every effort following the Geneva summit, Werner Felfe said, to make progress by way of agreements and to make peace more secure. There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Luncheon Toasts

LD282255 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 28 Nov (ADN) -- At a luncheon given by Minister Kiechle in honor of Werner Felfe the two politicians exchanged toasts. An exchange of experiences and cooperation wherever possible is normal, is in line with good-neighborly relations and serves the welfare of the people, said Kiechle. The two German states, which are situated on the geographical divide between East and West, bear special responsibility for peace in Europe.

"For this reason we must not let up in our efforts to gradually improve cooperation in goodneighborliness over and above the frontiers of our systems," he said. "That is work for peace in action."

Werner Felfe described his meetings and talks with leading representatives in politics and industry in the FRG as useful and topical. "Especially after the Geneva summit we regard them as a contribution to constructive dialogue and to the further development of cooperation which is, as is known, a basic concern in GDR policy." The Geneva meeting will strengthen and encourage all those working for a change for the better in international relations. No one who takes his responsibility as a politician seriously can therefore allow the world to be hurled into a nuclear catastrophe through the continuation of the arms race.

This also calls for a high degree of responsibility on the part of both German states. Everything must be done to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace. To live up to this is a decisive task in the shaping of the relations between the two German states in various spheres, including agriculture. The preservation of peace remains the paramount issue.

This afternoon there was a meeting with the chairman of the FDP Bundestag Group, Wolfgang Mischnick. Werner Felfe briefed him about the GDR's attitude to the results of the Geneva meeting and said that every effort must be made to bring about a halt to the arms race on earth and prevent an arms race in space.

Werner Felfe also had a meeting with Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group. Here it was stressed that the Geneva summit has increased the responsibility of both German states for peace preservation.

Werner Felfe and his accompanying delegation returned to Berlin this evening. They were seen off at Cologne-Bonn airport by representatives of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

LORENZ ADDRESSES SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AU282147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Nov 85 pp 7-8

["From the discussion speech by Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership," at the 11th SED Central Committee meeting on 22 November in Berlin]

[Text] Dear comrades, since our 10th session a comprehensive popular movement for the preparation for the 11th party congress has also developed in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk, and many new things have come into motion.

Today's statement by our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, on the results of the Geneva summit meeting fully and entirely expresses our thoughts and feelings. There is no doubt that under the present complicated international conditions our party's firm course at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, its consistent determination now more than ever to do everything for peace, are creating great confidence among the people and are meeting with the broadest support.

The constructive, principled and considerate attitude of the Soviet Union and of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, before and at the Geneva Summit meeting, has touched off among our people a deep satisfaction, and the Soviet Union's proposals have been unanimously and passionately supported.

The outcome of the Geneva meeting is an encouragement for us to most consistently continue to advance along the adopted road to safeguarding peace and to improving the international climate.

Our position that the safeguarding of peace is inseparably linked with the further strengthening of socialism is increasingly gaining weight in this process, and constitutes a sound motivation for the working people to make their personal contribution toward increasing the efficiency of our national economy.

In this respect the strategic statement made by Comrade Erich Honecker on the foundation of our party program, that the course of the unity of economic and social policy will be consistently continued, has strengthened the working people's assurance and confidence that in our country man with his work, his abilities, his interests and needs stands and will continue to stand in the center of all events.

We can supply thousandfold proof from our Bezirk that this again and again turns out to be a decisive factor for political and social stability and constitutes a strong mobilizing factor encouraging people to give thought to, and ponder, current problems and gives rise to new ideas and powerful initiatives for boosting performance.

And it is particularly in high performances, in the working people's readiness everywhere to lend a hand to achieve ambitious goals and also to overcome any arising problems and difficulties, that the support of our party's policy is most impressively reflected.

In this light, we also highly assess the results in the fulfillment of economic tasks achieved in the bezirk, as well as the results of numerous initiatives to make our towns and villages more attractive and to improve citizens' working and living conditions.

Housing Conditions for Another 64,000 Citizens Improved

The continuing high development rate of net production and labor productivity reflects the grown productive power of the working people. Both net prodution and labor productivity growth rates this year were over 10 percent higher than a year ago, and this was accomplished with a constantly declining input of working hours, material, and energy.

The production of consumer goods over and above the plan was successfully continued this year, and by the end of November it will amount to well over M200 million worth of goods in high demand.

The successes of our agriculture, which with 53 decitons of grain units per hectare continued the stability of the past few years and achieved the hitherto highest results are clear proof of the correctness of the course of the 10th party congress regarding agricultural policy.

The conspicuous results of our housing construction program also give evidence of the fact that the party lives up to its promises. By the end of October, 21,330 apartments were completed, and thus housing conditions were markedly improved for another 64,000 citizens of our Bezirk. This is the highest figure to date for such a 10-month period.

If one adds to these results all the other improvements in the quality of the life of the citizens, in their families, in their home towns, in the way of better social and medical care, more expedient shopping conditions, expanded intellectual-cultural opportunities, and a communal policy giving more consideration to citizens' interests, we are fully justified in saying: Our efforts are worthwhile and pay off for the people.

At the same time, we regard it as a matter of course that a great deal still remains to be done and that great efforts are still required in order to attain our objective.

Thus, we must now continue to struggle for the maximum performance per work day, so that the plan and the adopted pledges can be fulfilled.

Special attention is focused on those who still cannot sufficiently cope with the increased requirements. The highest principle of our work is and will be to master requirements and problems in such a way that the relationship of trust between party and people is constantly strengthening.

Expecially in such times full of struggle as the present it is particularly clearly evident that the position of the Communists, their awareness, their striving and their optimism, in short the way in which they tackle tasks is important, indeed decisive, for the further strengthening of socialism.

We Answer New Requirements With New Achievements

Inspired by the words of Comrade Erich Honecker at the 10th plenum, as to how the party has to adjust itself to the requirements of the future, we have placed this in manifold ways at the center of our attention during personal talks and now during the party elections.

What Party Group Organizer Karl-Heinz Eckert from the Karl-Marx-Stadt accounting machine works said after the 10th plenum very clearly brings out this concern.

What are the guiding principles for the comrades of his party group in their daily work? Their foremost principle is to spread confidence in our party's policy by their attitude and through their performance. Their actions are characterized by always listening to their colleagues with respect and attention, and by always standing up for the unadulterated implementation of the party's policy. In view of their responsibility as Communists, they stress: We answer new requirements with new achievements; thus, we are increasing production in line with national economic requirements even though this involves difficulties and it may take quite some time to resolve some problems.

Especially in such situations they exert themselves to an even greater degree of militant spirit and resourcefulness, and take the lead of the working people in striving for optimum performances. And they always keep in mind in everyday life that it is the people who have to master the higher tasks, and that therefore every new step in work must be preceded by convincing the working people. Their basic principle is summed up in the motivating slogan: "The Communist -- fighter, confidante, future-oriented." We consider this answer to our 10th plenum as up-to-date in the best sense of the word.

Since these attitudes reflect the experiences of many comrades and the higher claims on each party member, we are also -- with the aid of our Bezirk paper -- promoting the multifarious echo, the constructive exchange of ideas and the enterprising actions in compliance with the specific conditions prevailing in each basic organization. In this context, we experience everywhere that the further successful implementation of our economic strategy again and again invariably leads to the question: How could the advantages of socialism be utilized even more effectively to master the scientific-technological revolution? And this also runs like a red threat through the party elections.

After the 10th plenum we have made more headway both regarding our understanding of these tasks and regarding the adoption of suitable roads. This is made evident particularly by the enterprise conferences for socialist intensification, which we held in more than 500 enterprises and scientific institutions of our Bezirk. With this time-tested method of our party work in our Bezirk we have succeeded on a large scale to bring the keypoints of intensification sharply into focus in the party congress year, and to determine the tasks that are decisive for the performance increase. How this approach is worthwhile, both for the plan overfulfillment in the current year and for mastering the even more ambitious tasks of 1986, is demonstrated, for example, by the Karl-Marx-Stadt Elite-Diamant VEB. In this company alone more than 400 proposals were submitted by workers, rationalizers, innovators, and young researchers. Their implementation helps raise the pledges for overfulfilling the 1985 production plan from 2.5 to 3.0 work days.

At the same time, the working people of the enterprises, in line with their "more effective through time-saving" initiative, have found ways to increase labor productivity next year by 20.7 percent. As early as by the 11th party congress, a lead in plan fulfillment worth M0.5 million is to be achieved.

On the whole, in our Bezirk we made good use of the enterprise delegates conferences for tackling the tasks of intensification in all their complexity with the strength of the communists and all working people.

Close Partnership of Industry and Science

With even more consistency we dedicate ourselves to the demands of the 10th session to reach higher quality in research cooperation. We therefore advocate the further development of long-standing favorable relations between, for instance, the machine-building combines and the Karl-Marx-Stadt Technical College as well as between the Freiberg Mining Academy and its industrial partners. In line with this spirit the new agreement concluded between the Fritz Heckert Combine and the Karl-Marx-Stadt Technical College is aimed at the accelerated implementation of the main directions of the scientific-technological and economic development of the combine. In this process the application of key technologies, such as microelectronics computer-aided production preparation, flexible automated manufacturing, and new processing technologies, is of primary importance. Now much depends on the speedy and effective translation of the contracts' stipulations into high economic results for the national economy. Therefore, our leadership activity aims at further developing the ability for collective work and particularly at promoting the willingness to accomplish outstanding scientific-technological achievements in this teamwork, which are real innovations and stand the test on the world markets. The advantages of close partnership between industrial enterprises and scientific institutions is also put to use to an increasing degree in order to continue to create our own efficient capacities for developing and applying key technologies. To rely first and foremost on our own possibilities in the accelerated introduction of key technologies, to accept innovations with courage and farsightedness, and to apply best values without reservations -- this is our main concern in order to realize the wide-spread application of modern computer technology for production preparation and production itself. We consider it our primary responsibility to utilize already existing examples to an increased degree to organize further solutions which are worth being generalized, until the party congress.

Intensification In Textile Companies

We consider the economically efficient use of scientific-technological results the main issue for meeting our responsibility in consumer goods production today and in the future. What is important in this respect is finding viable solutions, mainly in the textile industry, to produce goods that are in great demand in larger numbers. We know very well that the working people of our Bezirk's textile industry, among them 110,000 women, accomplish outstanding and praiseworthy achievements every working day, although ancillary supplies do not always arrive punctually and in the required quality. In order to further increase capacity, stability and dynamism in this sector, we think it is important to organize teamwork between the combines of light industry and machine-building and the scientific institutions to realize complex rationalization solutions much more quickly. This is the basic concern for textile industry intensification. We also want to influence the introduction of new technological processes into manufacturing and the accelerated modernization of the basic assets on the basis of a considerably expanded production of the companies' own means of rationalization. In general we proceed from the fact that finding and tapping the best economic and social effects is not reserved for selected cadres but is the task and sphere of activity of all working people. The course of the party elections in our Bezirk has clearly demonstrated that the Communists of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk are conscious of the importance of the tasks and are preparing for our 11th party congress with energy, optimism and exemplary achievements.

On behalf of the more than 217,000 Communists of our Bezirk, I may assure you that we will do everything to provide a worthy contribution to the 11th Party Congress. I endorse the Politburo report and the report on the 1986 national economic plan.

CULTURAL CENTER HEAD DISMISSED FOR SPEECH

AU281611 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Vienna, Nov 28 (AFP) -- The head of a cultural centre at Lakitelek, in south-east Hungary, has been dismissed for "counter revolutionary activities," two days after a European forum on culture ended in Budapest, Hungarian emigre sources said here today.

Sandor Lezsak, 36, also a schoolteacher, had been director at the centre for 16 years.

The sources said he was dismissed after organising and opening on October 22 -- the even of the anniversary of the 1956 uprising -- an exhibition illustrating the work of poets including Hungarian opposition writers Sandor Csori and Gaspar Nagy and emigre poets.

Mr Lezsak, a former member of a writers circle banned by Hungarian authorities, was reported to have been told that his speech on the eve of the anniversary was considered "counter revolutionary."

The sources said his speech to the forum a part of events staged by the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, did not mention the 1956 uprising.

The Hungarian Government has declared that the 1956 uprising must be described as "counter revolutionary" and that calling them "revolutionary" is punishable.

VAJDA NEW CULTURE, EDUCATION DEPUTY MINISTER

AU211122 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungairan 23 November 85 p 21

[Text] The Council of Ministers has appointed Gyorgy Vajda as the new deputy minister of culture and education.

ECONOMIC, ENERGY ACCORDS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD281851 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] A Hungarian-Soviet agreement has been reached that translates into nearly half of our country's energy requirements being satisfied again by the Soviet Union in the next plan period. The plan coordination talks have just ended in Moscow. The Hungarian delegation was led by Lajos Faluvegi and the Soviet delegation by Nikolai Talyzin, both deputy premiers. By the protocol's terms Hungary will deliver more agricultural, food industry products, machines, and equipment in exchange for the Soviet Union's expansion of energy supplies.

In the interest of increasing natural gas imports a cooperation agreement will be signed soon on the joint creation of the Hamburg pipeline. We will increase our export of oil and gas industry equipment. We will cooperate in the implementation of Soviet priority national economy programs, for example in the food program, the consumer goods manufacture program, and the program of population services. In the next 5 years we will import 160,000 cars and 10,000 trucks.

In the Hungarian-Soviet discussions it was decided that agreements will be prepared on cooperation in micro-electronics, and in the manufacture of industrial robots, manipulators and custom-made technological equipment.

Because Soviet-Hungarian trade will increase significantly in the next 5 years, the necessary transport conditions will be created for conveying of the increased quantity of goods.

SZUROS MEETS WITH KOHL, FRG POLITICIANS

LD282337 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, held talks in the FRG and was received today by Chancellor Kohl. Zsolt Szalay reports:

Matyas Szuros and chancellor Helmut Kohl held talks this afternoon on East-West relations and Hungarian-FRG ties. The Central Committee secretary and chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee has held talks on these topics with FRG political leaders during the last 5 days. A meeting with Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, was also on this morning's agenda.

In their talks Matyas Szuros and his FRG counterpart expressed in Bonn their joint intention to seek possibilities mainly directed at achieving results in the economic sphere. There is a case to be made for an increase of Hungarian exports to the FRG, and Hungary is also interested in ensuring that FRG companies take a more active role than to date in Hungarian development programs.

They also shared common viewpoints on the international situation, that is, that last week's meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan must exert a favorable influence on the general trends of East-West relations.

KOLLAR REVIEWS MIKLOS ARTICLE ON CHURCH AFFAIRS

LD272215 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Review by Istvan Kollar of an article in the English language periodical KUELPOLITIKA by State Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs]

[Text] State Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs, notes that the principles of church policy crystallized in a drift of contradictory events. In the first stage of socialist building in Hungary after the Second World War, he writes, there were practically no prospects for harmonious relations between the state and the churches. Officials of the Catholic Church, the single major denomination in Hungary, opted for open confrontation in the defense of their former privileges of feudal origin. Willingness to settle relationships was shown on both parts only in late 1948. By this time it was increasingly clear to the state leaders that the only way to build a new socialist system was to have religious people join the work. And an increasing number of church leaders also came to realize that in the position of political opposition, they were to lose a significant part of their members attracted by the successes of post-war reconstruction, and the efforts to build a more just social order. The partial agreement between the state and the Catholic Church was concluded in 1950.

Earlier, all other churches signed similar agreements with the state. In the agreements, the churches recognized the state supremacy, the socialist system, and declared their willingness to participate in the work of building.

The Government at the same time guaranteed full religious freedom, recognized self-government by the churches, regulated by church laws endorsed by the state, and allowed the continued functioning of a fixed number of secondary schools and theological colleges under church control, to ensure the replacement of retiring priests. For a provisional period of time, still in effect today, the state also undertook to contribute to the maintenance of church buildings.

However, State Secretary Imre Miklos writes in the article, the possibilities offered by the settlement began to materialize only when cooperation between the state and the churches was based on the policy of alliance following the tragic events of 1956. The essence of that policy was summed by by MSZMP leader Janos Kadar in that all those who acted for the cause of socialism and peace must be united on the basis of the policy os socialist national unity. Communists, nonparty people, the politically active supporters of the system, the undecided, the indifferent, people with materialistic world outlook, the religiously oriented, must all pool forces. The cause of the building of a socialist society was the cause and future of the entire nation.

The process of settlement in the relations between the Catholic Church and the Hungarian state was closed when Janos Kadar visited the Vatican in 1977 and reached an understanding with Pope John Paul VI [as heard] on a number of outstanding important issues. It led to a situation which Catholic Primate Laszlo Cadrinal Lekai, in 1980, described in the following way: Christians, he wrote in the Catholic monthly VIGILIA, came to recognize the realistic perspectives of an agreement built on mutual interest, and this marked a significant contribution to the strengthening of a national policy of unity.

The Christian faithful realized, Cardinal Lekai went on to write, that it was their duty deriving from ethics of religion to act as loyal allies and undertake, irrespective of ideological differences, the service of the joint interest of the homeland. That realization also facilitated regular dialogue between the State and the churches on national level, which ultimately paved the way for dialogue between Marxists and Christians on the international level.

In spring 1984, Budapest was the venue of an international conference sponsored by the Institute of Philosophy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on the responsibility of man in the world today. The participants agreed in that the number one responsibility, and therefore the number one topic of dialogue between Marxists and Christians, was the joint work to avert nuclear war, then nuclear weapons, and then to eliminate wars altogether.

In the concluding part of the article State Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs, writes that his recent talks in the Vatican with Pope John Paul II and other officials confirmed that endeavours for joint work by the state and the churches in Hungary were correct, and indicated that possibilities were favorable for continued cooperation along the same line.

HAVASI ON PROPOSED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

AU200606 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Ferenc Havasi, deputy secretary and chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the MSZMP: "Renewing Economic Management" -- uppercase words published in italics]

[Text] In the period of constructing socialism, economic construction is at the center of public and political attention. We do not exaggerate when we say that this has been especially true in recent years.

Growing importance is attached to the particular perception of Lenin that, in the long-term, socialism ought to demonstrate its greatest impact on human and social progress by its economic achievements. Measured according to historical criteria, socialism does fulfill this mission even if --for various reasons--efficiency differs at times. To fulfill this mission in the future, the socialist countries have to renew themselves in light of their present state of developemnt and of new international economic circumstances; they have to find the appropriate dynamic and highly efficient resources in economic progress that will further this aim. It is not enough to bring about a more humane and just society if we cannot achieve the most progressive level possible in the economy.

Our party's 13th congress has outlined for the coming years the social and economic development program that is the foundation for the economic policy guidelines in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The drafting of our 5-year economic plan for 1986-90 is, after many long years' work, approaching the final stage. For this work the 13th party congress outlined some clear and mobilizing goals by formulating the requirements as follow: improvement in the balance of the economy; revival of economic progress; wide-scale renewal of the economy's financial and technological resources; and a tangible increase in living standards. The main prerequisites for fulfilling these goals are as follows: making the intensive development perceptible in all spheres of the economy; increasing the economy's income-producing capacity; better adjusting production to meet domestic and external demands; improving product quality; accelerating technical development; and essentially changing the production structure and the efficiency of investments.

New tasks cannot be solved by old methods. We must coordinate the economic mechanism with the tasks facing us, and thus we must modernize our entire management system according to the spirit of the Central Committee's 1984 decision.

Since the 1956 the MSZMP has paid special attention to continuously developing economic policy and the economic management system. This process is clearly marked by very important decisions, such as the December 1956 decision of the Central Committee in which, as well as other important political issues, economic policy and economic management were reevaluated and placed on new foundations. In the process that started at that time, 1968 was an important turning point.

In our homeland, socialist production relations improved and economic progress became more deliberate as a result of our 3-decade's long system of economic policy and economic management. The financial and technological basis of socialism developed and the socialist economy improved.

In the course of present improvements in the management system we are taking into account all previous experience, as well as both the general laws of socialist construction and its national characteristics; we are also heeding the economic potential of the country.

The aim of improving our managerial system is to make the PLANNED ECONOMY MORE EFFICIENT. This system should help assert the will of the central forces better, and at the same time it should increase both enterprise independence and the unity of the plan with the market. In the management system the national economic plan is a determining element which takes into account the relations between commodities and money as well as the market laws, which are also present in socialism.

Practical experience shows that it should be a paralled activity to improve all major elements--planning and regulations--in the management system, as well as in the organizational and institutional system, and to increase the role of the human factor in all spheres of socioeconomic life. It is possible to increase the pace of further development in management and to modify the limitation imposed by economic regulators, but these kinds of changes must, also in the long term, fit into the plan accepted by the Central Committee in April 1984. Only 1 and 1/2 years have passed since that party decision, but some remarkable solutions have been offered since then and in the coming years we will advance on our chosed path toward increasing management efficiency.

The unity of the economic planning system is growing. It is a significant move in planning that the long-term, medium-term, and annual plans are better linked to each other. There is improvement in the strategic planning of the enterprises. The plans have to be consistent, but all the stipulated figures should not be considered commandments engraved in stone. It is more important to have a practical approach in enforcing the correct economic principles and requirements rather than to press on toward self-centered aims. In our circumstances, the plans must be open, flexible, and suitable to variations because of important changes that might occur during the implementation period. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen those features of the plan that relate to basic orientation, and those elements that will be helpful in making economic calculations. It is especially important that the plans make it possible to enforce the requirements of equilibrium and proportion, even in changing circumstances. In Hungary, it is also important to have sensitive plans that react to external economic changes, and that are built on reliable prognoses. This is the only way to avoid great disappointments and errors.

The 3 decades of the MSZMP bear witness to the fact that only REAL PRICES will make it possible to make realistic judgments on economic processes and to make the right decisions. Thus, the price system must be developed in such a way that prices reflect value relations better. We did advance in this field, but there is still a lot to do; one of the most complicated tasks that remains is working out a producer and consumer price system that will function will and will suit our socialist conditions.

In the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, producers' prices increased by 32 percent which is not a small increase, but we cannot regard the price policy behind it as a mere inflation-generating factor. In Hungary we previously suppressed producers' price increases for years, and thus curbed technical and technological progress and the inclination to produce. We discouraged the enterprises from manufacturing a lot of products, and this led to increasing imports or shortages. New products and higher quality machine parts have to lead to higher producers' prices, but this step also helps management. However, in cases where enterprises want to raise producer prices because of bad management, they cannot be given support.

Previously, the two levels in the price system were different; producer prices were higher than consumer prices. This situation has changed and now our two-tier price system has reached a positive stage of development. The total consumer prices exceed producer prices by 7 percent if services are excluded, by 10-11 percent. The ratio between producer and consumer prices has improved, though the process was suppressed and delayed consumer prices have followed the fluctuations in producer prices so that today the two are even in harmony. This process may be good preparation for introducing a modern enterprise tax system.

We are aware that the present enterprise tax system is not perfect and that the taxation and subsidy system needs further improvement. As regards enterprise interestedness, a too excessive centralization of ENTERPRISE PROFITS will result in unfavorable consequences. Because of the various exemptions and subsidies so far, we could not produce noteworthy achievements in this field. It is a logical necessity to consider a simplication in the various forms of assessments and subsides. It seems reasonable to aim toward such a method where state revenues come mainly from the trade sector, by way of purchase taxes. One step in this process is that we decrease the tax rates from several dozen to four.

Favorable progress has taken place lately in INCOME REGULATIONS. The new regulatory system eliminated the most frequently criticized previous forms of enterprise regulations and increase the interestedness of employees. There has been a more direct relationship between the development of incomes and efficient management; there was an increase in the enterprises' incentive to produce more profitable goods, utilize capacities, and reduce unnecessary staff. A growing number of businesses have modernized their internal system of incentives, and this makes it possible to apply a system of remuneration that is in accord with performance.

The modernization of THE ENTERPRISE STRUCTURE SYSTEM was started even earlier. We issued measures to eliminate monopoly situations, reduce the number of medium-level administrations, and establish enterprises and cooperatives. In the period of 1980-84 some 15 trusts and 6 large enterprises were dissovled, and partial decentralization was carried out y numerous organizations. Due to separations and breakups, almost 400 new independent enterprises were formed. Most of the changes took place in the food sector and in services.

Several hundred new industrial cooperatives were established. The number of independent companies with foreign trade right was doubled and the structure of the foreign trade enterprises is also undergoing a change. In the coming years we intend to assist, also with central means, the development of the enterprise structure system, and to improve cooperation among enterprises. Favorable conditions could be created by the suggested modifications of law relating to the formation of partnerships.

Secondary and subsidiary activities and the various enterprise forms are being integrated more and more into the large socialist enterprises. The private trade sector and private retail trade are developing in a regulated manner. In these fields, the main task is to consistently require compliance with the laws while keeping in mind the importance of not making enterpreneurial incentives suffer -- especially in services and in small communities -- from the need to fulfill the requirements of the state.

The introduction of NEW ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT FORMS has begun. During the time of changeover to new enterprise management forms, one-fourth of the enterprises will remain under state management; while almost half of them will be run by enterprise councils and the remaining quarter by elected management boards. By 30 September 85 some 423 enterprises under ministerial and council authority had introduced new management forms.

All in all, the experience of electing enterprise councils and managements was favorable. It is very important to elect to the enterprise councils staff members who have authority, are not dependent on anybody's goodwill, and are not afraid of anybody's malice.

Hence, they are independent people who accept the tasks related to the handling of enterprise property, and who are able to assert employer rights. There are people who fear the enterprise councils, saying that the councils will strengthen the representation of group interests, but this will not be the case. Group interests existed prior to the establishment of enterprise councils and will also exist in the future. The directors always knew what the interests of the firm were without any management or council boards. The cooperatives, where major decisions were always made by boards, knew well and will know how to serve central and cooperative interests. The same will also be the case with the state enterprises if we increase democracy in management, strengthen the entrepreneurial attitude, and give the appropriate political status to the new managerial forms.

As of 1986, a new management system will also come into force in COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION. The new regulations will enable the local councils to have greater independence in decisionmaking and in economic and financial matters. The prerequisites for ensuring a healthy administration will be carried by normative state subsidies and regulated local revenues. Financial resources required in excess of these can be derived from special grants and from income drawn from involvement in other interests. In the future, the councils may use their total financial budget according to their own decisions, which will be based on actual local needs related to the operation, renewal, or development of existing institutions.

Within the process of modernizing the institutional system, preparations have been started to REFORM THE BANKING SYSTEM. The initiative for changing the banking system is based on the principle that the Hungarian National Bank, as the socialist state's central bank and its highest monetary institution, continues to be the entity that is exclusively responsible for the regualtion of money circulation, foreign exchange policy, and foreign credit drawings; in addition, it will take care of coordinating the activities of banks and monetary institutions that will be established in the future. One important condition for operating the two levels of the banking system, the business-type banks and monetary institutions, is to maintain and stregthen central management in all major areas. This is a part of asserting central will and guaranteeing the possibilities afforded by governing.

The measures that will serve to increase the ENTERPRISE'S INCENTIVE TO ACCUMULATE ASSETS are in the drafting stage. The purpose of the proposals is to ensure that the enterprises and the employees will not be involved in production, management, profits, and higher incomes for a short time only, but will also be involved on the long term in increasing the assets entrusted to their charge. They should also be able to derive financial advantages if they handle socialist property well.

Certain aspects of the present economic management system have already been practiced in the COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT and we have applied elsewhere all the experience gained in this sector. This does not mean that nothing can be done on the management level to improve cooperative businesses.

An important task of the cooperatives in the coming years will be to modify their internal management system and internal structure in a way that will enable them to fulfill the efficiency requirements derived from the needs of the economic management system. In this new situation, it is necessary to strengthen the relationship between the members and the cooperatives, and to strengthen the members' ownership attitude. It is also necessary to eliminate official and administrative functions from the activities of interest-representing cooperative bodies.

Increasing the role and importance of human factors is an inherent requirement in the process of modernizing the management system. In the near future, we will have to work in circumstances where the management and supervision functions are divided, the enterprise has a greater role in its own operation, and there is greater demand for a higher standard in representing interests. Under these conditions, increased value will be attached to the role of a leadership that can stand on its own, knows the situation, takes the initiative, and is creative. The importance of managerial work will also increase due to the fact that the representation of various interests will be more complex; greater stress will be laid on managerial activities that make it possible to determine the relative value of conflicting interests, reconcile them, and achieve compromises. Owing to the practice of using an application system and making fixed-term appointments, citizens have more opportunity to try for a leadership position if they satisfy requirements. However, care must be taken to ensure that everyone takes the application system seriously and that decisions are not made behind the scenes before the applications are considered. Everybody should be able to apply, but the review committees must be objective and must be able to choose the most suitable applicant for the leading position. it is improper that certain people or organizations make hasty decisions and influence the submission of applications, which still happens occasionally. It is important to ensure that young and old, party and non-party members -- all those who feel suitable or dare to apply -- may apply equally, regardless of whether they appear on the list of cadre replacements or not.

Our aim is to make modernization of the management system, help increase society's understanding of economics and help strengthen our people's practical and theoretical economic views and attitudes.

It is on the agenda of almost all socialist countries to develop the management system further, and this is not so only by chance. In recent years the socialist countries have reached the stage in their development where old resources are being exhausted and new resources are needed for furthering economic progress. This historical change is necessary and possible due to the stage achieved in development. But this is not the only reason. There is much more involved; namely, safeguarding our achievements in the future, and accelerating economic and social progress. Today, all socialist countries strive to make their economic mechanism more perfect. In the new edition of the CPSU's draft program, in the ecnomic strategy of the party, an important role is given to further developing the management system and economic methods. We can be certain that, according to their aims and capacity, all socialist countries will create the most suitable management system.

Today domestic conditions are no longer as suitable for further developing the economic management system and justifying its suitability as weas the case in 1968, when the economy progressed dynamically, real wages increased, and investment resources were relatively abundant. In people's minds the reform is associated with rapid improvements in living standards and living conditions. Today, however, the stage of modernization is associated with the opposite; namely, the illusion that our economic difficulties are a result of the reform process. the problems are independent of reform. Precisely these problems are supposed to be eliminated by further improving economic management.

Whether we have enough strength to take all the necessary steps according to our original intentions will greatly depend on how well we can make people understand the aims of the management system, and how well we succeed in planning and organizing our steps to make the practical implementation of these goals a public concern. If this is successful, the management system's development will be supported by society on an ever growing scale, even if we cannot achieve a significant improvement in living stanadards from one day to the next.

The improvement in economic management affects our social and political life. It is sufficient to refer to the fact that changes are taking place in the division of labor between enterprises and the government, and the numbers of people in charge of public property is increasing without a change in ownership relations. Now mechanisms are developing to make interests agree with each other, and there is a development in the councils' self-governing role. A change is taking place in the tasks and scope of ministerial authority. All these things show that a modernization is taking place in the political institution system. It has been realized that no further progress is possible in the economy and society using old methods and the old methodological system; this fact and the achieved development level jointly form the basis for the necessary expansion in economic management and social democracy and the modifications in governing and in the role of the National Assembly. The point is that this economic and political system of requirements is, after all, formed by closely interrelated elements.

In recent years we have become more realistic; we know better what we are capable of and what we may achieve within a few years, and what we may not. We cannot forget that certain insurmountable rules must be considered. We have learned the lesson that someone who always runs and leaps over the treads of stairs cannot reach the finish line earlier than someone who follows a pre-planned path in a manner allowed by circumstances and according to the support received from the masses.

There were debates 1 and 1/2 years ago about whether the party would cease its involvement in the economy completely or not. Today, it is extremely clear how ill-considered and impossible this supposition was. However, the bad and old-fashioned elements, methods, and working styles in the party must be eliminated and not only within the economy but with in all spheres of social life. This is what we promote. If we acknowledge the fact that important changes are taking place in the economy and society; if those who have tasks and responsibility change; if the role of socialist self-governing bodies representing interest, and representative bodies increases; then the movement's activities must not remain idle either. Political activity must partially follow and partially assist these changes. And this will give rise to demands concerning the movement's activities. A way of thinking and acting is needed that will be able to realize, discover, confront, and coordinate the various interests. On the other hand, this will require leaders and activists who are prepared to act, able to establish rapport with the masses, and who know how to, and are able to, apply politics well.

Modernizing the economic management system requires continuous and complex work. We do not, of course, think that this in itself is a cure-all and will alone solve our economic problems. Solving the periodic social and economic tasks facing us will above all depend on how we work, and with what degree of efficiency. An important requirement for this is that we take timely steps to modernize the management system, and that we be able to introduce corrections that go hand-in-hand with changes in development and circumstances. If we allow these thoughts to dictate our actions then it will be easier for us to fulfill the goals; namely, the next 5-year national program for constructing socialism, set by the 13th congress.

FURTHER REACTION TO GENEVA SUMMIT OUTCOME

LE FIGARO Report C

PM271724 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23-24 Nov 85 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte report: "Geneva: Eastern Europe Asks Questions"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Reactions to the Geneva summit in Poland and the socialist countries merely confirm the confusion which these talks have caused in the Eastern bloc from the start. In an official commentary the POLISH PRESS AGENCY is extremely cautious and simply writes under the heading "Almost What Could be expected" that "the Geneva summit has given Soviet-U.S. dialogue a new start and this is its significance," in spite of the fact essentially nothing has been settled.

Moreover in the socialist camp as a whole reactions vary, the greatest satisfaction being expressed in Budapest and East Berlin where there is a desire to revive East-West exchanges, whereas there is a morose atmosphere in Prague for instance. Moreover the communique published after Gorbachev's talks with the Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague talks of "complete unity" but not "completely identical views." The subtle difference in communist casuistry is important and confirms that there were lively debates in the Czechoslovak capital.

In Poland itself reactions vary a great deal according to the circle: In the population there is great hope and relief everywhere since people are convinced that the threat of war has been pushed back.

Among the party "hardliners," on the other hand, there is very obvious irritation. Some people do not hesitate to say that, in their view, Gorbachev went to Canossa not Geneva! They admit that the domestic economic situation makes it difficult for the Soviet Union to pursue the arms race and increases the need for new Western credits, but they cannot accept that Gorbachev gave in to President Reagan's firm stance and went to Geneva despite the deployment of U.S. Euromissiles and agreed to conclude bilateral agreements there without the White House abandoning its "star wars" project.

Moreover, echoing the protests of the West's "hawks," they accuse the Soviet leader of falling into a trap by giving the West the respite its needs to close the "strategic window" which gives the Warsaw Pact theoretical military superiority for some time yet.

False Start

In Solidarity circles, however, there is obvious anxiety. They think Geneva is not so much Gorbachev's Canossa as Reagan's Munich. Are we going to see a revival of detente, and are we once again going to pay the price of an agreement between the leaders of the two superpowers? They wonder with anxiety, forgetting that Solidarity is the result of detente and would never have seen the light of day without it.

Finally in government circles embarrassment prevails and nobody knows which way to turn: On the one hand they welcome the possibility of an improvement in East-West relations and the promise of vital new credits which it contains.

On the other hand, they wonder whether the Gorbachev who showed so much flexibility toward Reagan in Geneva is the same Gorbachev who, from the Kremlin, has for months been aksing the Poles to take a firmer line at home, thus jeopardizing their own relations with the West.

In addition, Gorbachev's signing of various bilateral agreements with the United States, the very day that a "Solidarity Foundation" was formed on the other side of the Atlantic by prominent Americans, is seen here in government circles as a real slap in the face.

Moreover, this may all seem very premature and exaggerated in that the "new start" made in Geneva is highly likely to look like a false start in a few months' time.

Walatek Commentary

LD281313 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Andrzej Walatek Commentary]

[Text] Commentators' opinions are similar. In the situation that has arisen in international relations, when mankind is facing a choice between survival and holocaust, the Soviet-U.S. summit was indispensable and useful. One should consider the joint statement by both leaders saying that nuclear war should never be waged and that there could be no victors in it, and that both sides will not attempt to achieve military superiority, to be a success, although there are still discrepancies in fundamental issues. The results of the meeting, however, have created possibilities for a turn toward the constructive search for ways to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations, first of all, in the sphere of nuclear and space armaments, with space armaments remaining the key issue, Mikhail Gorbachev stated.

The Soviet Union will implement the Geneva agreements. It attaches great hope to the continuation of meetings between the leaders of both states and, as was emphasized by the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet resolution, hopes that the United States will show a similarly responsible approach.

TISCH-LED GDR TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS

Arrives 26 Nov

LD262124 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] A Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) delegation has arrived in Poland on a visit for a few days at the invitation of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ). The delegation is headed by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee. The visit is further proof of close contacts between trade unionists from both states.

Meets OPZZ Chairman Miodowicz

LD262148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov (ADN) -- The development of long-term cooperation between GDR and Polish trade unions was the subject of a talk between the leading trade union functionaries of the two countries in Warsaw today.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), noted that bilateral relations have developed fruitfully.

Alfred Miodowicz reported on the efforts of Polish trade unionists to fulfill the tasks of the 3-year plan which is coming to an end and which represents an important step in the process of socialist renewal and stabilization. With over 5.5 million members, the OPZZ has developed into a strong class organization and representative of the interests of the Polish working people, he said.

Harry Tisch informed him on the achievements of the GDR working people in preparing the 11th SED Congress. Harry Tisch said the trade unionists are ensuring, through wide-ranging initiatives in socialist competition, the successful continuation of the policy of economic and social unity. On behalf of their organizations, the two men praised the peace initiatives of the socialist countries. They stressed that the meeting of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia put forward a constructive program for an improvement in international relations. They also said the summit meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan forms an encouraging basis for further negotiations on the decisive issues of war and peace.

This afternoon the FDCB delegation, which is in the Polish capital on a several-day visit, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Meets With Jaruzelski, Wozniak

LD272155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (ADN) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive, for a talk in Warsaw today.

The guest expressed his satisfaction at the results of the talks with Polish trade unionists and the content of the documents signed. They will promote the further development of all-around cooperation between the two countries' trade unionists.

During the meeting the importance of the trade union movement in the socialist development of state and society was stressed. The activities of the trade unionists are also of increasing importance in preparation for the next SED and PZPR congresses.

Mariam Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the OPZZ; Stanislaw Gabrielski, departmental chief in the PZPR Central Committee; and GDR Ambassador Horst Neubauer took part in the meeting.

On the same day the FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch held an exchange of views with Marian Wozniak on party members' roles in trade union work.

Signs Cooperation Accord

LD272209 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1947 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 27 Nov (ADN) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received for a talk in Warsaw today Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB national Executive.

The official talks between Harry Tisch and Alfred Midowicz, chairman of the OPZZ, ended with the signing of an agreement on the fundamental direction of further cooperation between the FDGB and the OPZZ,and with the adoption of a joint communique. In the documents the two sides call for an intensification of reciprocal contacts. Here, it is a matter of the comprehensive development of the exchange of experience between the trade unions of both countries. The proven forms such as study delegations, consultations, and the exchange of lecturers should be continued as should with holiday exchanges. Relations between local trade union organizations and individual enterprises have developed even more intensively.

In addition, the FDGB and OPZZ declared their intention to make an active contribution to the preparation and execution of the 11th World Trade Union Congress which will take place in Berlin in 1986.

During the morning the delegation visited an OPZZ center for trade union studies in Chyliczki near Warsaw. During a meeting with course members, Harry Tisch spoke about the work of the trade unions in the GDR. He stressed that those representing the interests of the workers, being the ruling force in socialism, are interested in its economic strength. The increase of labor productivity is thus the mostimportant task for the development of society.

In the GDR, efforts for such an increase in productivity are parallel with the implementation of a productivity-oriented wages policy. It is the joint aim of party, state and trade unions to steadily continue the proven course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Visits Warsaw Tractor Works

LD290028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2002 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, visited the "Ursus" tractor works on Thursday. He had numerous talks with workers about their trade union.

Andrej Jagiello, deputy chairman of the trade union leadership of this largest industrial enterprise in Warsaw, said that the trade unions fully support the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets. This is a precondition for further investment and for improving working conditions and social achievements. Efforts for better production results go hand-in-hand with the gradual introduction of various forms of competition which initially center on improving the quality and prompt delivery of goods.

On the 3d day of their visit, the FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch also had a meeting with officials in the Warsaw Voivodship Trade Union Accord (WPZZ).

FIVE-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

LD291047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Pyongyang between Poland and the DPRK on mutual deliveries of goods and on payments for 1986-90, and a trade protocol for next year. The 5-year agreement envisages an increase in mutual turnover up to 443,000 rubles, that is an almost 80 percent increase compared with 1981-85.

Poland will export mainly machines and equipment, including marine engines, and machines and equipment for mining and textile industries, as well as raw materials. We shall import pharmaceutical raw materials, magnesite, electroylytical zinc, and also cotton hosiery.

ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEW ON FUTURE GOALS, YOUTH

AU130816 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Poland 8-10 Nov 85 p 3

[Interview entitled "The Future: Romanticism in Goals and Positivism in Paths" given by Professor Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo alternate member and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences, to Jilitta Glembocka; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Glembocka] People normally talk about the present or the past. Would you agree to talk about the future?

[Orzechowski] Let's leave "what will be" to the astrologists. I think our conversation should be about what we would like to see in the future, and about what is possible in the future.

[Glembocka] So you suggest making a distinction between formulating programs and forecasting. Have I understood you correctly?

[Orzechowski] For me things come in the following order: forecasting, formulating programs, planning, and the execution of plans. Forecasting is the scientific prediction of development tendencies, whose characteristic feature remains the fact that they encompass various possibilities. It is to this that the formulation of programs is linked -- that is, favoring a particular line of development, and influencing the course of events from this viewpoint. So one has to "look into the future" dispassionately, in a manner which permits one to indicate quite accurately what the future will be like, in all its complexity and with all its possible options, on the basis of objective data. However, a question of choice remains and at this point I should say that we support and will do everything in our power to ensure that this and no other line will triumph. Take for example the world in which we live: It is a world which is structually divided and confrontation between systems will remain an objective tendency in its development for some time to come. It might lead to an intensification of the conflict between capitalism and socialism with all the resulting consequences, such as the threat of a nuclear war, or to peaceful competition between states with opposing sociopolitical systems. Our program is aimed at making the latter of these two possibilities the triumphant one.

From assumptions which are largely relatively general, we proceed to the planning stage, to a specific "register" of activities which are to ensure conditions for the implementation of the program that has been adopted. The execution of plans is putting the program into practice.

[Glembocka] Young people have been called the "generation of many opportunities" and and then "the generation of lost opportunities".

[Orzechowski] These epithets originated with very different people, with people standing on opposite sides of the barricades. These are not "neutral" statements of fact. Different political and ideological intentions are contained in them. I personally believe that every generation in People's Poland was and is a generation with great opportunities. That opportunity is presented by socialism, by its qualitative development.

[Glembocka] But you would not deny that young people today, who were promised life under developed socialism, are "up to their ears" in the problems of the period during which the foundations of socialism were being built.

[Orzechowski] Unfortunately, that happens when wishes are taken for reality. Frankly every generation is "up to its ears" in the problems of its time.

It is true that our economic collapse was not the fault of young people, but what emerges from this? What practical conclusion can one drew from this? Should one emigrate? Fold one's arms? Wait for a kind uncle? One can do that, but I believe that in every situation one should first of all look around and see what can be done. Possibilities do exist. There are many of them.

According to a recent UN estimate based on socioeconomic indicators, Poland occupies 12th place in the world. Of course this is no great comfort, but it does show that Poland still has the greatest reserves of natural resources anywhere in Europe. One can also mention states which have, for various reasons, found themselves in a worse economic position than we are in, and have gone on to equal leading economic states, and have sometimes even surpassed them. One must know how to draw positive conclusions from even the most pessimistic diagnoses, assuming that Poles want to occupy a worthy place among other nations, and want to keep up with others.

[Glembocka] And what is being forecast for the countryside?

[Orzechowski] The future lies in the modernization of agriculture, an agriculture in which modern technology, agrotechnology, can be applied. There are essentially two possible paths: large-scale, highly productive, socialist agriculture, and capitalist agriculture. In the declaration "what are we fighting for, what are we striving towards" we clearly said that socialism in the countryside depends on the socialization of agriculture, but that this requires appropriate technical and economic conditions which do not exist at present. The countryside cannot be "socialized" against the will of the farmer; it cannot be done without him, it must be done with him.

[Glembocka] But if the Polish farmer will have none of it, what then?

[Orzechowski] Let's recall the Leninist idea of cooperation. We are interested in all those forms of farming which first, enable us to increase output, second, result in social advancement in the countryside, and third, eliminate the possibility of exploitation of man by man. That is not to say that in the course of development new methods will not arise, making it possible to realize this set of aspirations.

[Glembocka] I assume that large private farms will not clash with small ones, resulting in an exploitation of man by man. I have a more difficult question for you, concerning the possibility of implementing social justice and the rebirth of private capital.

[Orzechowski] I believe that the underdevelopment of production factors provides a broader basis for comprehending this issue. After all, the rebirth of private capital does not stem from the concept of building socialism in Poland. I do not deny the fact that this rebirth is a certain necessity which some people raise to the status of a socialist characteristic. The reason this is so is because of our poverty and the fact that socialist forms of management -- let us state this bitter truth -- are not in a position to satisfy society's needs, at least not at the time being. Hence the forced approval for other forms of management if they provide goods for the market results. The price of this has to be "borne" out of development costs, although this price is not a matter of indifference. It upsets society's feelings of justice, gives rise to social frustration, and clashes with the principles of socialist living.

It involves corruption, misappropriation of the national income, and so on. However, this state of affairs cannot be eliminated by means of mechanical administrative measures, but rather by means of greater efficiency by the state sector, its proper cost effectiveness, and a suitable fiscal policy.

[Glembocka] What would you suggest to young people, a maximum or minimum program?

[Orzechowski] Agreeing with the "average person" leads nowhere and is quite simply unconstructive. Psychological orientation should always be set to the maximum. What is more, there can be faith in a better future only on the basis of optimism and lack of compromise, characteristics of youth. There must be a desire to achieve, do as much as possible, use all possibilities, and face the challenges modern civilization is posing for us. One can also consider whether in 1985 we are living better than in 1981 or 1982, or worse. This also helps to achieve certain things.

[Glembocka] Young people are joined by age and everything connected with it, but divided by various class interests. How are the interests of young workers being treated at the current stage of work on the Draft Party Program?

[Orzechowski] There will probably be a separate chapter in the program devoted to the entire workers class, including young representatives of it. We are concentrating on two subjects: the conditions necessary for this class to become the real leader, and the PZRP's duties in this connection. For example, there is the issue of "horizontal" advancement, in other words, advancement within the workers class, which would break with the tradition of "vertical" advancement caused by one's "emergence" from the workers class. But this is not an easy issue. It is necessary to create not only completely new mechanisms, but also an atmosphere which gives master workers a high position in the social hierachy. This also involves participation in culture and raising the status of workers' culture to that of an integral part of the national culture, not just a fringe of it. Finally, it involves the status of a place of work in the minds of local communities and the feeling that one is a citizen and a member of the workers class, not just a worker-producer.

[Glembocka] What can be said today about the possibilities of implementing the future party program?

[Orzechowski] I see the question in a somewhat different way: What would happen if it were not to be implemented? What would be the danger then? Do we want to remain the "small man of Europe?" When we view the matter this way, it becomes clear that we must learn even more to combine ideological principle-mindness with a tactical flexibility of action and consider the international conditions for the creation of socialism, the balance of class forces both inside the country and on a world scale, the political and ideological maturity of the workers class and the party's real ability to lead this class and the masses. This set of conditions determines the possibility of implementation of the program.

Views as to what our program and its status among other program programmatic documents is meant to be are varied. However, there is no doubt that its role is to establish fundamental views on the nature, goals, and tasks of the workers movement in Poland, which, to quote Lenin, should be "the fighting party's standards." After all, the final shape of the program, what it will be and how and when we will implement its contents, is up to us.

[Glembocka] In other words, as you put it, a romanticism of goals and a positivism of paths. Revolutionary pragmatism [pragmatyka], to put it differently. Thank you for the talk.

WALESA TO COMPLY WITH 5 DECEMBER SUMMONS

AU282036 Paris AFP in English 2024 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, today said he had been summoned to respond to defamation charges connected with Poland's legislative elections. Mr Walesa, on sick leave for ulcers until December 4, said he would comply with the summons on December 5, whatever his health condition. In a communique from his home in Gdansk, Mr Walesa, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, also said he would tell the prosecutor that he had considered it was his duty to make public election results which he believed to be "trustworthy."

Mr Walesa faces charges of slandering election committees for having made public voting participation estimates some 10 to 15 per cent lower than the 79.86 per cent official figure for the election which Solidarity had called to boycott. If convicted, he could be sentenced to two years in prison. He said he and Solidarity were targets of "a propaganda campaign remotely controlled" by the central government to "discredit morally and politically" the 1980 Gdansk liberalization accords and the men who represented Polish society at the time. "But no one will gag me," Mr Walesa said.

WALESA ASKS U. S. NOVELISTS TO AID JAILED WRITER

AU272009 Paris AFP in English 1959 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 27 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has appealed to U. S. novelists Kurt Vonnegut and William Styron to organise "international action" for the release of Polish writer and Solidarity militant Marian Terlecki, in police custody since last May. Mr Terlecki, 31, is charged with stealing video equipment entrusted him by a church in Gdansk. He is also charged with receiving stolen goods and could receive a prison term of five to 25 years if convicted. The Polish Roman Catholic Church and the priests who lent him the equipment have already made several unsuccessful pleas on his behalf.

Mr Terlecki, who worked for Radio Solidarity and directed films during the period when the independent trade union was allowed to function openly, is also the author of a clandestinely-published account of the martial law period and beyond, during which he was an underground activist.

In his letter, Mr Walesa recalled that Mr Vonnegut and Mr Styron had met Mr Terlecki when they visited Gdansk last spring. "You offered Solidarity your aid," the letter said. "I appeal to you to organise an international action of Terlecki's behalf. "He is one of many political prisoners in Poland and his liberation will be the proof for all of us of international solidarity."

TWO CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

LD271007 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Taking into consideration the appeal by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), the regional prosecutor in Slupsk has waived the temporary arrest of two perpetrators of noncriminal offenses. They had been suspected of having, from 1-28 October of this year, printed and distributed in Slupsk illegal publications striking at the interest of the state. Making the decision to release them from detention, the prosecutor was guided by the fact that the perpetrators had no previous convictions.

CEAUSESCU: SUMMIT ENDS WITH 'POSITIVE RESULTS'

AU281713 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1516 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/11/1985 -- In his opening speech to the science and education congress in Bucharest on Thursday, November 28, President Nicolae Ceausescu referred at length to questions of the international situation, which he said, continues to be highly strained as a result of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race first of all, of the many conflicts and states of tension, of the world economic crisis -- especially of the difficult position developing countries are in, of the policy of force, of brutal interference in the domestic affairs of states.

Nicolae Ceausescu on the Possibility of Maintaining Peace

The forces declaring for peace are growing stronger, that they are stepping up their activity against the imperialist policy, against war, in defence of peace. It is our conviction that war is not inevitable, that peace can be ensured, that wars can be eliminated forever on our planet. One may say that there is a certain balance of forces worldwide. It is our responsibility to do everything in our power for tilting the balance steadily and irreversibly in favour of the forces of reason, of peace and cooperation.

Under these circumstances, the fundamental problem of the contemporary age is to stop the arms race, the nuclear arms race in first place, safeguard the foremost right of people and nations to existence, life, liberty and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu on the Soviet-American Summit

The Romanian people -- like all the people of the world -- has followed with great attention and interest the summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

One may say that the meeting ended with a number of positive results. The very fact that the meeting took place and a joint statement was adopted is very important -- in the present highly serious international situation. But I must say it openly our country had hoped that at least a decision would be made at that meeting whereby the two great powers should put an end to the arms race, to the nuclear one in the first place.

It is very important that the two sides agreed that there could be no victors in a nuclear war, that neither aspired to military supremacy. Understandings were reached on various bilateral problems and prospects were opened to continuing negotiations on nuclear weapons and outer space militarization.

But the fundamental questions are still unsolved. Moreover the joint statement assesses that the two sides noted the existence of great divergencies between them.

Nicolae Ceausescu on the Need for a Passage to Disarmament

It would be logical that, for the duration of the Geneva negotiations between the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the manufacture, siting and testing of new nuclear weapons should cease, as should all space militarization actions.

Moreover, taking into account the fact that both sides propose a substantial reduction of nuclear arms, an end should be put to the rise in military expenses and a passage be made to their reduction as early as 1986.

Wouldn't it be more logical that the huge human, scientific, material and financial resources that are being wasted on arming should be channelled toward economic and social progress, towards solving social problems in those very countries with the highest level of arming, towards assisting developing countries? This would make a decisive contribution to the cause of disarmament and peace, to the achievement of collaboration among all the world's nations.

Nicolae Ceausescu on the Consequences of the Geneva Meeting

It is our opinion that only in the conditions in which mutually acceptable agreements are reached, within a relatively short period, and a passage to nuclear disarmament is made it will be possible to say that the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva was indeed of historic significance, and met mankind's expectations for disarmament and peace, with the two states thereby fulfiling the great responsibilities they carry for their own peoples, for mankind as a whole.

We would like to state our hope that facts, life will prove the significance of the summit meeting for the policy of detente, for disarmament, collaboration and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu on Intensified Interstate Collaboration

Starting from the fact that the resolutions adopted at the Sofia meeting of the socialist countries members of the Warsaw Treaty remain fully topical, Romania believes that, in the spirit of these resolutions, socialist countries should step up their collaboration and work in concert, in all their strength, for disarmament and peace.

As the international situation continues to remain grave, we believe all forces and peoples standing for disarmament and peace should intensify their struggle in order to halt the dangerous course of events towards a nuclear catastrophe.

Nicolae Ceausescu on Security and Cooperation Measures

A meeting of the states in the two military alliances -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- is more topical than ever before.

Stepping up the concerted actions of all the European states is just as topical and necessary. Likewise, efforts should be made for the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence, Collaboration, Disarmament and Peace in Europe, as well as of the Vienna talks on troops and armament reduction in central Europe.

We believe we must do everything for a growth of many-sided collaboration among all the Balkan states, for the transformation of this region into a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We back the achievement of nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe, as well as in other continents.

GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER SOELLE VISITS

Meets With Gheorge Oprea

Au251937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/11/1985 -- During a November 25 interview in Bucharest between Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic, emphasis was placed on the possibilities of many-sidedly expanding bilateral economic cooperation, the ways conducive to the broadening and diversification of the two countries' commercial exchanges on mutually profitable areas.

Meets Pungan; Signs Agreement

AU251938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/11/1985 -- On Monday, November 25, Vasile Pungan, Romanian foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister, and Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic, signed an agreement between the two countries' governments on mutual goods deliveries over 1986-1990. Highlighting the development of economic collaboration on mutually profitable bases, the document provides for a substantial growth of goods exchanges over the next five-year period.

Further on Trade Accord

LD260033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR and Romania agreed on a further dynamic growth in trade on Monday [25 November] in Bucharest with the signing of a long-term trade agreement for the period 1986 to 1990. The document was signed by the GDR foreign trade minister, Horst Soelle, and by the Romanian minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan.

In accordance with the agreements on deepening and expanding economic relations concluded by Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu and the "Protocol on the Coordination of National Economic Plans for the Period 1986 to 1990" signed in October 1985 by the chairmen of both countries' planning organs, important reciprocal supplies are planned.

The successful implementation of the agreements on specialization and cooperation in research, development, and production between enterprises and institutions of both countries is creating extended opportunities for trade. This applies particularly to supplies from the engineering and chemical industries, and from the metallurgical and electrical engineering/electronics industries. Agreement was reached on the continuation of the traditional, reciprocal supply of raw materials as well as on export and import of light industry products. The GDR will also import products from agriculture and the food industry until 1990.

In an interview, Minister Soelle emphasized that the GDR and Romania will further deepen and dynamically develop their traditionally close trading relations with the trade agreement for the forthcoming 5-year-plan period.

He praised the successful work of industrial and foreign trade enterprises in both countries which finds expression in the supply of products incorporating a high level of science and technology. Foreign trade is thereby making an important contribution to fulfilling the targets for the comprehensive intensification of the national economy as envisaged in the decisions reached at the economic meeting of the CEMA states at the highest level.

On the same day Horst Soelle was received by the first vice-premier of Romania, Gheorghe Oprea, for a talk on the further expansion of trade relations between both countries in 1986.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY AUSTRIA'S SCHMIDT

Received by Oprea

AU221321 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1257 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- On November 22, Romanian first deputy premier Gheorghe Oprea received Erich Schmidt, minister secretary of state in the Federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry of Austria, chairman for his country of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technical Cooperation.

During the interview, they approached questions relating to the further development of Romanian-Austrian economic collaboration, the expansion of commercial exchanges, in keeping with the understandings covenanted at top level.

Protocol Signed

AU221630 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- The eighth session of the Romanian-Austrian joint Government Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technical Cooperation -- held in Bucharest -- examined the current stage of economic relations and modalities to further develop them. Other domains and actions were set to expand bilateral industrial and technical cooperation, to increase and diversify trade exchange on mutually advantageous terms.

The co-chairman of the commission -- Alexandru Rosu, minister, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and Erich Schmidt, minister, secretary of state in the federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry of Austria -- signed a protocal of the session at the end of the proceedings.

SCINTEIA CITED ON WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS

AU271057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 27 Nov 85

["Romania Advocates a Free International Commerce Without Discriminations and Artificial Barriers" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/11/1985 -- Romania ever more actively participates in the world economic circuit, developing broad relations of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation with 55 countries of the world (as compared with 98 states in 1965 and 29 in 1950). In the past three-and-a-half decades alone the volume of the Romanian foreign trade increased more than 35 times, with the highest dynamics among the basic indicators of the country's socio-economic development.

Foreign trade is for Romania an efficient instrument of economic growth, an important factor of better capitalization of natural resources and manpower, contributing some 30 percent to increasing the national income.

Therefore, Romania is constantly preoccupied with the promotion and deepening of the economic relations with all states of the world, irrespective of socio-political system, in equitable, mutually advantageous relations. She considers that under the current circumstances of world economic crisis what is necessary is not to narrow but to intensify the commercial exchanges, of the collaboration and cooperation in production, in most varied forms, among all states.

An extensive article entitled "To Overcome the World Economic Crisis Demands To Provide New, Equitable Foundations to International Trade" in the Bucharest daily "SCINTEIA" of November 27, Professor Alexandru Puiu D., warns that the deterioration of the world economic conjuncture showing more or less in all states and affecting most the developing countries is the consequence of a discrepancy as regards the growth of the gross national income in the developing countries as compared with the developed ones, of the inordinate rise of interest rates hence of the Third World countries' foreign debt, of the existence in the North-South commerce of discriminatory commercial barriers, non-tariff restrictions and of a "selective protectionism". Employing data and figures supplied by the UNCTAD and other bodies, the Romanian expert in world economicshighlights the need for certain forms of commerce which, although not new, have proved most efficient in the current international economic and financial conjuncture, such as, for instance, the counter-trade, practised as a rule among developing countries but also in the world trade generally (some 20-30 percent according to latest).

While constantly working to amplify her participation in the international division of labour, Romania also declares for a global solution to the problems facing mankind, including the problems in international trade, as she considered it necessary that every effort be made for the elimination of the protectionist policies, of the restrictive measures and discriminatory practices, and for facilitating the access of the developing countries' products to the markets of the developed states, by lowering the customs tariffs and non-tariff obstacles -- the author writes. In view of meeting these stringent requirements, he shows, the holding of a new round of multilateral commercial negotiations within the GATT can play a very important role and therefore Romania, along with other countries, has declared for the staring of substantive talks on the objectives, domains and modalities of the negotiations.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU201935 Bucharest AGERPRES in Englisy 1858 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/11/1985 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR] took place in Bucharest on November 20. It analyzed the tasks devolving on the trade unions from the recent resolution of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, for the mobilization of working people in carrying through the plan for this year and for the whole five-year period, for the passage to the preparation in proper conditions on theplan for 1986, and established relevant measures.

The plenum analyzed also the activity deployed by the GTUCR in 1985 in international relations and endorsed the major goals of 1986.

The plenum decided the convening of the congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania on May 15-17, 1986.

ZGONJANIN ON BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA UNREST

LD270102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Dusko Zgonjanin, member of the Federal Executive Council and republic secretary for internal affairs, today submitted a report on the basic characteritistics of the activity of the internal and external enemy this year to a joint meeting of all chambers of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly. Zgonjanin assessed that the security situation in this republic was good. However, previous experiences, particularly in exacerbated economic conditions and conditions of increased activity on the part of the external and the internal enemy, call for the further continual activity and vigilance of all subjects of the system of social self-protecting.

Different brands of nationalism and clerico-nationalism are constantly emphasizing the supposed threat to one nation or another in our republic. Serbian nationalists say that there must be decisive struggle for Serbian nationality in Bosnia-Hercegovina, because, they say, it is so "threatened" that this area could become "another Kosovo." Muslims are for a "militant Islam" as a "guarantee of the survival of Muslims" in Bosnia-Hercegovina and in Yugoslavia, and the Croats are stressing that the Roman Catholic church is the "only real defender of the Croats and the champion of the struggle for liberation." It appears that everyone feels restricted here, that no feels at ease, or is living in peace. All those who are acting in a hostile manner, and particularly nationalists, will certainly find it becoming even more cramped.

Our citizens know the value of everything that we have achieved in brotherhood and unity, including the complete religious and other freedoms enjoyed in Socialist Yugoslavia. Hence, their great sensitivity to any nationalistic activity they increasingly openly oppose said Zgonjanin.

Dissident and opposition phenomena in the country, cases of excesses, the desecration of graves, singing pro-Chetnik, pro-Ustasha and other hostile songs, writing pro-Fascist slogans and symbols, and shouting nationalistic slogans, regardless of the environment in which this occurs, are seriously disturbing the public, in particular our veterans and the many relatives of the victims of the Fascist terror. This, according to Zgonjanin, warns us that we must be more vigilant and organized in our political activity in all environments, because the enemy does not rest and must be more rapidly and energetically stamped out.

Recently, the Yugoslav People's Army has also become the object of attacks, because the enemies see it as an insurmountable barrier in the way of realizing strategic goals. And it supposedly restricts civil freedoms and freedom of thought, and consumes social funds. These are all attempts at destabilizing the political and security situation in the country, Zgonjanin stressed.

In the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, for more than a decade, we have been preventing, despite a series of attempts, the escalation of any hostile activity, and particularly in organized forms. We have successfully defeated and will continue to defeat such phenomena, regardless of criticisms made against us from any side. We have had great experience in these tasks, we have the necessary ideopolitical and action unity and the determination to wage an uncompromising struggle for the complete neutralization of every enemy activity.

It is very significant that sociopolitical organizations are increasingly becoming the organizers and initiators of political action against hostile activity and that this action is gradually developing into a broad social action, which significantly reduces the space for hostile activity. This has contributed to the fact that this year there have been no instances of more serious violations of public order and peace, and individual and group hostile statements in public, written hostile propaganda, the theft of social property and other forms of economic and other criminal damage have considerably declined.

Hostile emigre groups have not succeeded in carrying out any action in Bosnia-Hercegovina, the summer passed peacefully and safely, and we have gained the necessary experience for the coming period. The causes of all the major fires in Bosnia-Hercegovina have been investigated and criminal charges brought against those responsible, some of whom have already been tried. There have been no fires caused by hostile activities, said Zgonjanin.

MIKULIC STRESSES NEED TO SAFEGUARD UNITY

LD270056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2132 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Report on interview with Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee, by OSLOBODJENJE editor in chief Ivica Misic]

[Text] Sarajevo 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- The awareness of the need to safeguard and strengthen Yugoslavia's unity is more widespread and powerful than increasingly frequent nationalist incidents, individual statements, and some texts appearing in a ection of the press and some books make us believe. This was stated by Branko Mikulic, SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee member, in a conversation with Ivica Misic, editor in chief of OSLOBODJENJE. In this interview, which the paper will publish in its pre-holiday edition tomorrow, Mikulic expressed the view that the last two LCY Central Committee sessions were of particularly great importance for the elimination of the causes behind political disagreements on some conceptual issues of relations within the Yugoslav federal community, within the LCY, and of the realization of the CY's leading ideological and political role within our society. According to him, these two sessions have demonstrated that the LCY is becoming increasingly cognizant of the threat posed by etatism, not only because etatism weakens the material basis of self-management but because it also strengthens the alienated centers of economic and political power which manipulate national interest and give rise to conflicts between the republics and provinces.

Mikulic also stressed that the good functioning of the LCY Center and the institution of the federal system are of great importance for our community's unity. Therefore, we must remove all those elements that prevent the LCY Central Committee and other organs in the federation from performing their ideological political and constitutional role. However, we must simultaneously heighten people's awareness of the fact that Yugoslavia's unity can be further consolidated and guaranteed only upon the basis of a common struggle for socialism and self-management, for a federal system and for full equality of our nations and nationalities.

With this in mind we must avoid the danger of the LCY becoming a factor for strengthening etatist-centralist and separatist tendencies as a result of possible inadequate organizational and other solutions. In his reply to the question as to whether the activity from ultra-radical and demagogic positions was on the increase, Mikulic said that the economic crisis causes confusion and disorientation among a section of the working people and citizens in the absence of clearly defined programs for emerging out of the present situation. This situation is very conducive to the activity from ultra-radical and demagogic positions, to the tendency to abdicate subjective responsibility and blame the system for everything, and to spreading mistrust between the people and within the movement.

YPA UNITS DISCUSS CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD271847 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- There is no support within the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] for localized or partial interests -- so contrary to the development of the integral Yugoslav market -- nor for bureaucratic, etatist, and group property behavior. This was stressed at today's consultative meeting which discussed the activity of Communist members of the YPA in the sociopolitical life of Belgrade local, sociopolitical, and self-managing communities of interest and organizations. As has been reported, the meeting was organized by the Committee of the LCY organization in the federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Regardless of the place of service, Communists in the YPA are particularly interested in the continued consolidation of all the factors of the political system, the ideological and action unity within the LCY and of its ability as the working class vanguard, all of which are prerequisites for the strengthening of the all-people's defense and the YPA, said Kemal Korajlic, chairman of the committee of the LCY organization in the federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Speaking about the positive results and topical issues of the preparations for delegate elections, Colonel General Milan Daljevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, noted that recently there has been much talk about the number of candidates for individual positions. In his view, the debate about this issue has at times been unprincipled and has not reflected the previously adopted stands.

Our orientation is, in principle, to put forward several candidates, since that is an important factor in the efforts to democratize the electoral proceedings and the cadre policy. However, it would be wrong to make this orientation aboslute, since to impose several candidates where the electoral body is against it would be contrary to the very principles of democratic life and behavior. The most mportant point in all this is to elect those people who through their knowledge, efforts, consistency, responsibility and high social reputation would make the greatest contribution to the effort to continue our revolution and to tackle most efficiently the key social problems. Those who failed to carry out their tasks of implementing the stances of the 12th LCY Congress should not be elected either in the party or delegate organs, Daljevic stressed.

Taking part in the debate, Milos Stanimirovic, member of the city committee of the Belgrade LC organization, defined some characteristic features of the city's political, economic, and security situation. He emphasized that officers and civiiians working in the YPA play a significant part in Belgrace's overall sociopolitical life.

Participants in the debate pointed to the need for and the prospects and directions of the further involvement by Communists in the YPA in the city's sociopolitical life. Particular stress was placed on the tasks and duties facing Communists and LC organizations in the YPA in the preparations for elections to sociopolitical organizations and the delegate system.

The consultative meeting was attended by representatives of all the committees of the LC organizations of the YPA units and institutions in Belgrade; representatives of the City Committee of the Belgrade LC organizations, LC municipal committees; representatives of SAWPY municipal conferences of 10 Belgrade municipalities as well as representatives of other sociopolitical and sociol organizations of the city.